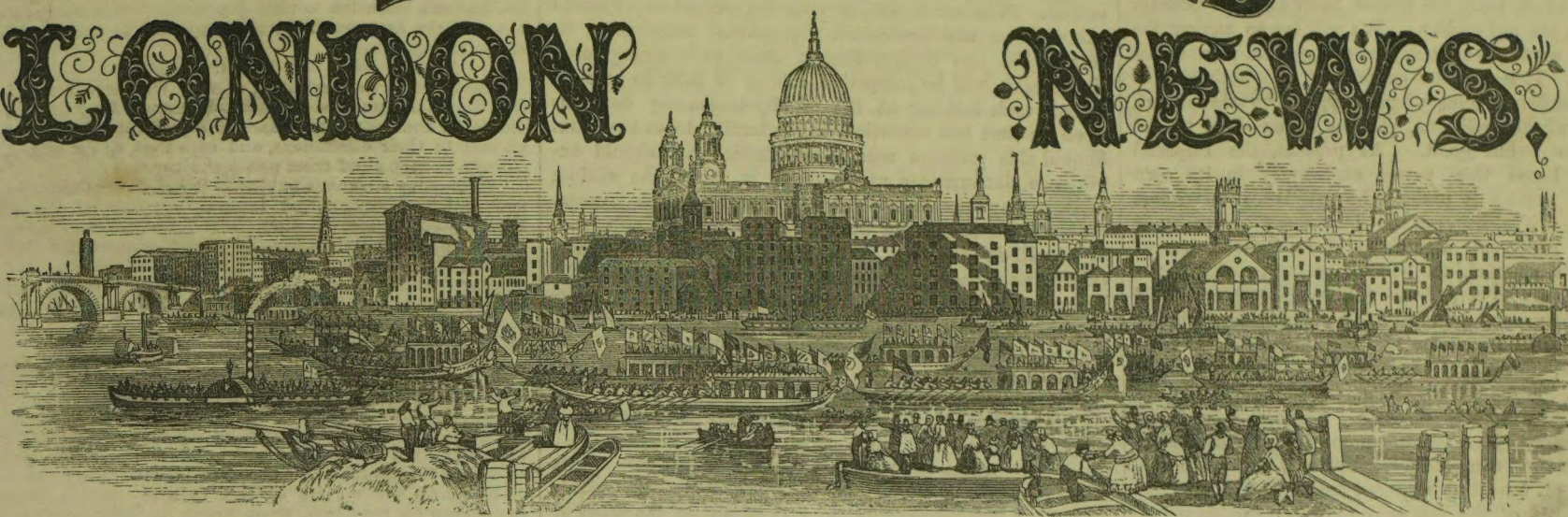


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: "AN OLD 'VARSITY OAR.'"  
SEE PAGE 295.



## PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION.

What is Private Bill Legislation, will probably be asked by many to whom both the phrase itself and the process it represents are unfamiliar. We will try to answer the question, so as to give, at any rate, a general idea of its signification. It means the exercise of the authority of Parliament in determining when, how, and to what extent, and under what conditions, private rights shall be set aside for the public good. At present, the Imperial Legislature keeps this power exclusively in its own hands, and applies it under the guidance of Select Committees. For instance, a joint-stock company is formed to construct a railway from one town to another. Its main object is, of course, to obtain for the adventurers who contribute the requisite amount of capital for the proposed undertaking a handsome dividend on the money they invest in it. It cannot lay down the line, however, without acquiring the land necessary for that purpose. Some owners are unwilling to part at any price with what is wanted of them. Some ask for it an exorbitant sum. The scheme cannot take effect unless the promoters of it can obtain legal powers to compel the transference of the land required from the hands of its owners to those of the company at a reasonable price. Such powers can only be conferred by Act of Parliament for each particular case; and the process by which the consent of both Houses is sought and given in regard to these and similar matters requiring what is called "expropriation," is commonly known by the phrase "private bill legislation."

Not railways only, but all schemes for the improvement of towns, for the supply of gas and water, for drainage and sewage works, for amalgamations of existing companies, and so on, have thus to come before Parliament in order to secure the sanction of law. From forty to sixty of these are usually contested every Session, each before a Select Committee of five members, before whom counsel argue, witnesses are examined, claims are presented, and engagements are entered into, and whose business it is to determine in the first place whether it will serve any sufficiently useful public purpose, and then the conditions on which private rights shall be overridden. This kind of business imposes a heavy tax upon the time and strength of the members of both Houses. It usually engages those who are occupied in it four or five hours a day before public business begins. Contrary to an impression widely prevalent out of doors, the work—so far, at least, as members are concerned—is done gratuitously. It increases in amount every year. Its pressure is becoming intolerable. It is not, indeed, badly done, considering the inherent difficulties and disadvantages of doing it in this way. But it is obvious that no small proportion of it must be done at haphazard. Where the Bench is weaker than the Bar—and there are no precedents to govern the case—the decisions of the former are liable, at least, to assume an aspect of impolicy, uncertainty, and occasional injustice. The whole system is inadequate, and, in other respects, unsuited to the wants of the present day. For many years past it has been loudly complained of and freely condemned. The great desideratum, however, has been the elaboration of another and sounder system which, with the consent of Parliament, may be substituted for it.

On Friday se'nnight Mr. Dodson, the Chairman of Committees, laid before the House of Commons an outline of the plan on which he proposes that the private legislation of Parliament shall be dealt with. It comprehends a series of bold and, we take leave to think, wise propositions of change, which will be characterised by many as constituting a revolution rather than a reform. He would remove legislation on personal and local matters almost entirely from the sphere of Parliamentary jurisdiction. "The House," he said, "had, with great advantage to the parties concerned and great credit to itself, remitted to the Judges of the land the trial of divorces, election petitions, and various questions relating to settled estates, formerly decided by Parliamentary Committees, and in many other matters it had confided to an external body original jurisdiction, the decision being subject to confirmation by Parliament." Following this example, he proposed to deal in a similar manner with private bill legislation. He would constitute a permanent tribunal, to consist of three men, not inferior in weight and calibre to the Judges, to sit in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin (and perhaps to go on circuit and sit in other important places, such as Glasgow and Liverpool) during nine months of the year. This Court would discharge all the functions at present attached to Private Bill Committees. Their decisions would have the force of "Provisional Orders," and would not become law until they had remained upon the table of the House without challenge for a certain number of days. There would be a right of appeal from this permanent and judicial authority to Parliament itself, in which cases the ultimate decision should be relegated to a joint Committee, composed of three members of both Houses.

Such, in barest outline, is Mr. Dodson's proposal. The hon. gentleman modestly said that, in framing it, he could lay no claim to originality. "Almost every idea which he had thrown out had been suggested by others, such as Lord Grey, Lord Salisbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir T. Erskine May, Mr. Rickards, the Speaker's Counsel, and other gentlemen of great experience and well qualified to give an opinion." The plan was lucidly explained and cogently recommended by the speech in

which the resolutions embodying its main principles were brought under the consideration of the House. On the whole, it may be said to have been favourably received. Whether it will survive the ordeal of repeated examination and protracted discussions remains to be seen. No one doubts that to some such arrangement Parliament will be compelled sooner or later to give its assent, and, looking at the rapidly-increasing demands upon its time and attention, it can hardly do so too soon. Should this measure receive its sanction, and should experience demonstrate, as we think it would, the wisdom of it, perhaps the House will be encouraged to make some change in its method of dealing with public business, and, by a well-devised and well-regulated division of labour, enlarge its capacity for transacting with ease to itself the business which falls to it in all the various departments in which it is called to exercise its high authority. "It were a consummation devoutly to be wished."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 21.

A year ago last Monday—owing, first of all, to the want of foresight, and subsequently to the pusillanimity of the Chief of the Executive power and his counsellors—the city of Paris (which claims to be the capital of the world, of intelligence and civilisation) fell into the hands of a score or so of unprincipled bandits, commonly known as the Central Committee of the National Guard, and an era of odious tyranny commenced for its unfortunate inhabitants. The execrable rule of its mock Municipal Council, dignified with the title of Commune, which succeeded the Central Committee, lasted barely two months, and terminated, as we all know, in the destruction of the finest monuments of the capital, in the assassination of some of its most respectable citizens, and in the dispersion—by death, or ignominiously by flight—of the detestable band which had seized the reins of power. Odious as this insurrection was—the more especially in presence of the disasters of France—it was yet commonly reported during last week that its anniversary would be celebrated by a manifestation of the Radical fraction of the community; but the rumour, happily for Parisian patriotism, proved to be false; and, save a few faint protests, the Radical journals, which did not scruple to say that "history had not yet pronounced itself," and spoke of "the great things which are no more," the day passed off in perfect quiet, and the elaborate precautions which the Government had thought proper to take in case of an eventuality arising proved to be unnecessary. A few days previously, determined, as far as practicable, to crush the society which had originated the insurrection of the so-called Commune, the National Assembly had decreed the illegality of the International Working Men's Association and all companion societies, and adjudged various severe penalties for those who, after the publication of the law, remained either members of or aided or abetted the association in any way whatever. Since this energetic proceeding the Assembly has occupied itself chiefly with the discussion of the Budget, which it is necessary should be voted before the Easter holidays. M. Victor Lefranc's Press Prosecutions Bill still remains on the tapis, but it is uncertain when it will be brought before the Assembly for discussion.

On Sunday last the President of the Republic gave a grand dinner at his residence at Versailles, Lord Lyons and several other foreign Ambassadors being present. One of the topics of conversation seems to have been the proposed visit of M. Thiers to Paris during the ensuing Easter holidays; and, according to the newspapers, he gave his guests to understand that it was his firm intention ere long to come to Paris and instal himself at the Elysée.

Wednesday's *Journal Officiel* announced that the French Government formally denounced the Treaty of Commerce with England on the 15th inst. The treaty will therefore only remain in force until March 15, 1873. The official organ added that the negotiations with the English Cabinet are still proceeding.

The President of the Republic has decreed that a Census of the population of France shall be taken in the course of the present year. According to French law, a Census must be taken every five years; and, the last dating from 65, this Census should have been taken in 1870, as it would undoubtedly have been, had not the war with Germany and the insurrection of the Commune of Paris successively postponed the measure.

The trial of the assassins of the rue Haxo has continued throughout the week at Versailles, and is now nearly at an end. The Court will deliver judgment either to-day or to-morrow, according to the time occupied by the counsel for the defence. Several condemnations to death are anticipated.

Another execution took place on the heights of Satory on Tuesday last. Preau de Wedel, who was condemned some time ago for direct complicity in the assassination of Gustave Chaudey at Sainte Pélagie, on the 23rd of last May, was shot, in the presence of six thousand men, at half-past six in the morning. He protested his innocence, and, before being removed to the place of execution, wrote three letters—one to Madame Chaudey, denying that he had murdered her husband; another to Madame Thiers, thanking her for her kindness to his mother when she had come to ask his pardon; and a third to his mother. He seemed very excited, and refused to have his eyes bandaged; and as the adjutant gave the signal to the men to fire he exclaimed, "Soldiers! I die innocent. Straight to the heart. Fire!" Death was instantaneous.

M. Jules Mottu, the well-known Radical member of the Municipal Council of Paris, who rendered himself notorious during the siege by persecuting the clergy of the arrondissement of which he was then Mayor, was arrested, a few days ago, for fraudulent bankruptcy and breach of trust. His newspaper, *Le Radical*, continues, however, to appear, and endeavours to make its readers believe that the arrest of its director is due solely to political motives. The accused is kept in close confinement, and not allowed to communicate with anyone.

M. Augustin Cochin, Préfet of Seine-et-Oise, a member of the French Institute and an intimate friend of M. Thiers, has recently died at Versailles. He was buried with great pomp on Monday last. M. Thiers, Marshal M'Mahon, the President of the National Assembly, and the whole of the Ministry, and a crowd of officers, functionaries, and deputies being present.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Nice on Saturday afternoon, and were present the same evening at the performance of "Cendrillon," at the Théâtre Français. During the entracte the orchestra played the National Anthem, and the spectators, for the most part English, saluted their Royal Highnesses with a triple salvo of applause.

The director of the International Exhibition of Lyons, originally intended to have been held during 1870, and now appointed to take place during the ensuing summer, has received a letter from the Turkish Ministry, informing him of the Sultan's intention to visit the exhibition, accompanied by his military household. He is expected to arrive at Lyons early in May.

## SPAIN.

Affairs seem to be quieting down. We learn from Madrid that Marshal Espartero has refused to come forward as a candidate for that city. The Marshal exhorts the Liberals to put an end to their dissensions, and says that, as for himself, he intends to keep aloof from political struggles.

Wednesday's *Gazette* publishes Royal decrees accepting the resignation of Senor Lopez Roberto, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and appointing Rear-Admiral Polo to replace him. Other decrees confer the grand cross of the Order of Charles III. on Senor Lopez Roberto, and appoint Marshal Salazar Military Governor of Port Mahon, General Merelo Military Governor of Cadiz, and General Buzeta of Malaga.

## ITALY.

Thursday week being the birthday of the King and of Prince Humbert, the latter reviewed the troops stationed in Rome. The city was hung with flags and illuminated at night.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, defended the proposals which he has brought forward. He agreed to postpone the question of taxing textile fabrics, and, after demonstrating the utility of confiding the service of the Treasury to the Bank, he announced his readiness, nevertheless, to accept also the postponement of this question. He said an equilibrium had not been attained in consequence of political events. He defended the increase in the circulation of bank notes and the other proposals of his Budget, entering into various calculations in support of his views. He also defended the conversion of the loan. The Minister added that he especially trusted to the Right and Right Centre to support him. He contested the accuracy of Signor Ratazzi's assertion that the Ministry had not got to Rome entirely by moral means; and, in conclusion, he called upon the Chamber to declare whether the Government did or did not possess its confidence. Signor Sella resumed his seat amid loud cheers. Signor Ratazzi, in making a personal explanation, defended his conduct at the period of Mentana. He said the policy he pursued was daring and perilous, but was necessary, to avoid still greater dangers.

The Chamber of Deputies continued on Wednesday the discussion of the Budget. After a speech from Signor Minghetti the general debate closed. Signor Lanza declared that Signor Sella, in making the passing of the estimates a Cabinet question, had spoken in the name of the whole Ministry, which shared his views.

The funeral of Mazzini took place on Sunday, at Genoa. A portrait and a memoir of Mazzini are given at page 280.

## GERMANY.

The Prussian Budget was unanimously agreed to in the Upper House yesterday week, and the present financial year has been commenced with a surplus of 14 million thalers.

In last Saturday's sitting of the House of Representatives the bill regulating the provincial administrations came on for discussion. The Minister of the Interior stated that the Government attached great value to obtaining an understanding between both Houses of the Prussian Diet on this point, in order to bring about a compromise. The bill of the Government appeared to be more appropriate than the resolutions of the committee. In the debate he would adhere to the Government proposals, without, however, absolutely rejecting those of the committee. The general discussion was concluded.

Westerwelle, the young man who was accused of plotting against the life of Prince Bismarck, has been released.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has issued a decree dissolving the Bohemian Diet and ordering new elections to take place immediately. The dissolved Diet, it will be remembered, refused to send delegates to the Reichsrath.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, yesterday week, a credit of 500,000 fl. was granted for relieving necessitous Roman Catholic priests. The Minister of Public Worship held out a hope that similar assistance would be granted for "Old" Catholic clergymen.

The Lower House Committee on the Constitution, at the request of the Minister-President, on Monday, resumed the debate on the subsidiary sums to be granted to Galicia. After a prolonged debate, the Committee passed a resolution for a quinquennial grant, formerly brought in by Herr Reebauer, and which had been already advocated by the Minister of Finance. The Committee then decided to make over all the resolutions to a Sub-Committee for drawing up the report.

On Tuesday the Lower House adopted, without debate, a resolution calling upon the Government to exercise a strict watch over the preaching of priests in the churches, and to apply the law in all its severity against any abuse of the pulpit.

## TURKEY.

The Budget for the past and current year has appeared. The deficit for this year is only about £700,000. The expenditure is estimated at £19,500,000. The increase of revenue on last year is £1,250,000; the decrease in expenditure, £1,250,000. The tobacco duty for Constantinople and suburbs has been leased for £400,000 a year.

Holders of Turkish Scrip will rejoice to hear that the Porte intends to fix its Budgets on the scale of its income.

## AMERICA.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has reported against the bill for the abolition of the income tax, and against Mr. Sumner's bills to substitute compound-interest notes for legal tender, and for abolishing the office of Commissioner of the Internal Revenue.

The regular Republican State Conventions of Rhode Island, Kentucky, and Wisconsin have adopted resolutions indorsing the policy of the present Administration, and in favour of the re-nomination of President Grant.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with much enthusiasm in New York, and no serious disturbances occurred.

The Assembly of New York has finally passed the Erie Classification Bill as passed by the Senate. It is announced from New York that Mr. Gould has resigned his post as a director of the Erie Railroad. The latest disclosure in connection with the notorious Erie Ring is that the new board had discovered that the earnings of the railroad last year were five millions more than reported by the old directors.

## INDIA.

The *Times* publishes the following special despatch from Calcutta:—"General Nuthall reports that his contingent retired from Seeboon on the 6th inst. Upon the 7th it intercepted an armed force of one hundred of the Kamous tribe carrying off 962 captives from Looshai villages. There was a brief action, in which their chief and fifty-six followers were captured; fifty-two muskets were taken, and all the prisoners rescued. The troops are returning to Calcutta."



Subscriptions to a large amount have been received in Calcutta for a memorial of the late Lord Mayo.

The Indian papers brought by the overland mail contain long accounts of the funeral ceremonies in honour of the late Lord Mayo, which took place at Calcutta. Great sympathy and regret were displayed by all classes. Addresses of condolence have been sent to Lady Mayo from all public bodies, not merely in Calcutta, but throughout India. The Maharajahs Scindia and Jeypore, among others, telegraphed their sympathy immediately, and Scindia countermanded his intended camp of exercise. The King of Oude ordered his household into mourning, and has closed, during the mourning season, the gate through which the Viceroy recently entered the Royal palace. The Mohammedan and Hindoo festivals were entirely suspended. The Brahmos decreed a fast, and prayed for the repose of the dead and for a blessing on his family.

Sher Ali, the assassin of Lord Mayo, was executed, on the scene of his crime, on Tuesday week. He declared that he had no accomplices, and that ever since his conviction he had determined to murder a European of high rank. It is further given as a part of his confession that when he heard the guns which announced the arrival of the Viceroy he sharpened his knife in the jungle.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, having concluded their grand tour of Europe, sailed from Lisbon, on Wednesday week, for their own country.

The Archbishop of Cologne has launched the major excommunication against four learned professors who have declined to accept the doctrine of Papal Infallibility.

M. Ledru-Rollin has announced to his friends that he is taking a final leave of political life, and that he will return to London immediately after having arranged his affairs at Paris.

There has been a conference of "Old" Catholics at Bonn, and there is to be a grand congress in September, at which a petition against the Jesuits is to be drawn up.

The Jersey States have agreed to a vote for the erection of a lighthouse on the Corbière Rocks, a dangerous reef on the south-west coast of the island.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Robert Grant Watson, Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Athens, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in Japan.

The Russian Ambassador at Berne, the Chevalier de Giess, has been appointed Ambassador at Stockholm, and Prince Gortschakoff, the present Councillor of Legation in Berlin, will proceed to Berne, vice M. de Giess.

Dusseldorf has had a narrow escape of losing its valuable picture-gallery. A fire which broke out in the academy destroyed that building and the greater part of the council-hall. The contents, which could not be saved, included many precious art-treasures.

The *Gazette* announces officially the appointment of Lord Northbrook to be Governor-General of India; of Lord Hobart to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, Madras; and of Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., to be ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Canadian papers give accounts of special services in cathedrals on Feb. 27. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, there were services in the churches, and the day was generally observed as a holiday. The telegraph supplied a narrative of the proceedings in London, which was read with great interest. Thanksgiving services for the recovery of the Prince of Wales have been also held throughout Australia.

Her Majesty's iron-plated screw-steamer Lord Clyde, of 18 guns, while attempting to assist a ship stranded at Pantelaria, an Italian island in the Mediterranean, was carried on shore by the current. She was got off with no more serious damage than the loss of her rudder and rudder-post and some injury to her machinery. She left in tow of the Lord Warden on Sunday night for Malta.

On Thursday week the Comte de Flandre was invested with the order of the Golden Fleece by the King of the Belgians, who acted for the King of Spain. *Le Nord* says that the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece which was sent by King Amadeus of Spain to the Comte de Flandre is the identical collar which was worn by Christopher Columbus, and with which he was invested with the order by Ferdinand and Isabella, in honour of the discovery of America.

A very serious riot of the workmen in Rothschild's mines, in Moravia, took place on Monday. Owing, it is stated, to some delay in the payment of their wages, the miners struck work, took possession of the strong box, and partially destroyed the buildings at the mouth of the pit. The military, who were called in to quell the disturbance, fired on the workmen, of whom four were killed, fifty wounded, and a hundred made prisoners.

In consideration of the services rendered to the country by the late Lord Mayo, and of his death by violence while in the discharge of his public duties, it has been resolved by the Secretary of State for India in Council to confer a life annuity of £1000 upon Lady Mayo, and to grant a sum of £20,000 for the benefit of her younger children, both sums to be paid out of the revenues of India.—The Indian Council have granted a pension of £500 a year to the widow of Mr. Justice Norman, in consideration of the circumstances under which he met with his death, and of his services of nine and a half years on the bench in India. The pension commences from the date of Mr. Norman's death.

### THE RAM TURRET-SHIP RUPERT.

The launch or "floating out" of this vessel, at Chatham Dockyard, on Tuesday week, is the subject of an illustration. The Rupert is an iron armour-plated twin-screw turret-ship. Her dimensions are:—Length over all, 250 ft.; extreme breadth, 53 ft.; depth in hold, 19 ft. 10½ in.; burden, 3159 tons. The first plate of the Rupert was laid in the dock on June 9, 1870. She is built from the designs of Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., late Chief Constructor of the Navy. The broadside of the ship is protected with heavy armour-plates; above the water-line and on the turret they are 12 in. thick, fastened to a backing of 12 in. of teak, with an inner iron skin 1½ in. thick. The turret will be protected by a breastwork. Though so well armoured and heavily armed, the great feature of the vessel is her ram, unlike any yet built in our dockyards, as in this case the fighting power of the vessel is subservient to the ramming power. This ram (a great mass of iron) projects 9 ft. or 10 ft. from the bow of the ship; the point of the ram, when the vessel is fully loaded, will be 8 ft. below the water. The armament of the ship will consist of four guns; two 18-ton guns in the turret, and two other guns on the weather-deck. The engines are to be of 700-horse power. To witness the floating out many thousand spectators assembled in the yard, though a "floating out" lacks the excitement of an old-fashioned launch. Captain Chamberlain, the superintendent, had sent invitations to the officers of the garrison and the resident gentry, for whom a gaily-

adorned gallery was provided. Among the visitors were Lord and Lady Darnley; Vice-Admiral the Hon. C. G. Elliot, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore; Captain Leard, C.B., Superintendent of Sheerness, and other officers at the port; Major-General J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., commandant at Chatham, and his staff; Colonel Louis, commandant of the Chatham division of Royal Marines; Colonel Rickman, and others. The bands of the Royal Engineers and Royal Marines were present. A new iron gun-boat, called the Fidget, was first christened, and hauled out of the dock by a steam-launch and taken to moorings. After this, Lady Darnley christened the Rupert; and that vessel, amidst loud cheers, was slowly hauled out of dock by a large number of men, assisted by a mooring-lighter, the bands playing the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia." Steam-vessels took the Rupert to the moorings recently occupied by the Glatton, where the Hercules, Monarch, and other vessels, were likewise placed for completion. Both the vessels floated out are to be brought forward for the first division of the Medway Steam Reserve.

### MUSIC.

#### THE OPERA SEASON.

Mr. Gye's programme of the forthcoming season of the Royal Italian Opera, to commence on Tuesday next, was not issued until after the publication of our last week's Number recording the arrangements announced by Mr. Mapleson for Her Majesty's Opera, which, as already said, will open at Drury-Lane Theatre on April 6.

Mr. Gye will commence, on Tuesday next, the twenty-sixth season of the establishment over which for the greater part of that period he has so worthily presided at Covent-Garden Theatre. The opera on the opening night will be "Faust." At this theatre modern grand opera has been given with a splendour of scenic and stage effect that the vast extent and resources of that well-contrived building render practicable in a degree scarcely elsewhere paralleled. Not only in these respects has Mr. Gye's management constituted a remarkable epoch in the annals of opera: in the more essential features of musical excellence it has likewise earned a claim to grateful remembrance. With his direction have been associated many of the finest performances of Grisi and Mario—the former removed by death; the latter, it is presumed, now lost to the stage, from which he took his farewell last year. Adelina Patti and Pauline Lucca and other admirable artists have for several seasons been exclusively identified, in this country, with the Royal Italian Opera.

To leave retrospect, however, and turn to the immediate future—the two last-named artists and Mdlle. Sessi (a more recent acquisition) are to reappear during the approaching season. Besides repetitions of her well-known performances, Madame Patti will appear, for the first time here, as Catarina, in a version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne," and as the heroine in a new opera, "Gelmina," composed by Prince Poniatowski especially for this establishment. Another new work promised is "Il Guarany," by Signor Carlo Gomes, a Brazilian, whose production is said to have recently met with success at Milan; Madame Lucca is to personate the principal character in this. More interesting than all the other announcements of Mr. Gye is his statement that Wagner's "Lohengrin" is to be placed in rehearsal. Two causes are assigned for a step which might have been perilous a few seasons earlier, and under other conditions—the success obtained by the opera on its recent performances at Bologna and Florence; and the engagement for the coming season of three German singers who are familiar with Wagner's music. Mdlle. Emmy Zimmermann, from the Royal Opera, Dresden; Mdlle. Marianne Brandt, from the Imperial Opera, Berlin; and Herr Koehler, from Dresden, are to appear in "Lohengrin," besides being cast for prominent characters in other important operas. Additional new engagements are those of Mdlle. Albani, Madame Saar, Signorini Casari and Dodoni, and Herr Verenrath. Besides the singers already specified many more or less familiar names reappear in Mr. Gye's list. These include Mesdames Miolan-Carvalho, Sinico, Monbelle, Demerice-Lablache, and Dell' Anese; Mdles. Salchi and Corsi; Signori Naudin, Bettini, Marino, Manfredi, Rossi, Urio, Nicolini, Graziani, Cotogni, Bagagiolo, Ciampi, Capponi, Buccolini, Tagliafico, Fallar, Ragner, and M. Faure.

Most of the classical and popular operas that have heretofore been found attractive will be repeated with casts as powerful as those of past seasons. The office of conductor will again, as last year, be held, in alternation, by Signor Vianesi and Signor Bevigiani, Mr. Carrodus being principal violin. Mr. A. Harris, whose name has long been identified with the skilful stage arrangements and splendid spectacular effects of the establishment, will again preside in the capacity of stage manager.

Concerts are again to be given in the Floral Hall adjoining the Royal Italian Opera-House—to be conducted by Sir Julius Benedict.

The Philharmonic Society commenced its sixtieth season on Wednesday evening, this being the sixth year that the concerts have been conducted by Mr. W. G. Cousins, and the fourth of their removal from the Hanover-square Rooms to St. James's Hall. The programme was full of interest, having commenced with a symphony by Mr. Cipriani Potter (No. 2, in D major), and included that by Mendelssohn in A minor, known as the "Scotch" symphony; the first of Beethoven's "Leonora" overtures, and that to Weber's "Der Freischütz." The symphony of Mr. Potter came with fresh interest, on account of the comparatively rare performance of his music, and the recent decease of its composer, one of the most honourably distinguished of the musicians of England. Monday's concert included two new appearances, that of Madame Peschka-Lentner and that of Herr Bargheer. The lady is a vocalist possessing a soprano voice of powerful and brilliant quality and fluent execution, as displayed in Spohr's concert scena "Tu m'abbandoni," and the bravura song of the Queen of Night, from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico." Her success was decided. The new violinist displayed good tone and mechanism in Spohr's concertante for two violins—associated with Herr Joachim—and in Tartini's solo, "Il trillo del Diavolo." The programme was completed by Gluck's aria, "Che farò," and Gounod's song, "There is a green hill," both effectively sung by Madame Patey. At the next concert—on April 15—Madame Schumann is to play Robert Schumann's pianoforte concerto.

Mr. W. G. Cousins's oratorio "Gideon" was performed, for the first time in London, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week, when it was again well received, as on its production, in September, at the Gloucester Festival, for which it was specially composed. Having noticed the work fully on its former occasion, it will only be necessary to record its favourable reception on its repetition, when the principal solos were sung by Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Messrs. Cummings, Thomas, and Hilton; and some subordinate passages by Miss Griffiths and Mdlle. Armin. After "Gideon" a miscellaneous selection was performed, including two manu-

script part-songs for female voices, composed by Dr. F. Hiller, and a "Festlied," for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, by Meyerbeer. The first-named pieces are smoothly written and melodious, but have little to distinguish them from a multitude of such productions. They were very nicely sung by a choir of young ladies from the Royal Academy of Music, and one—"May Bells"—had to be repeated. Meyerbeer's composition, although written for a fugitive purpose—the inauguration of the opera-house at Coburg, in 1840—displays the composer's mastery command over the effects of combination, orchestral and choral, and is full of jubilant spirit and impulse. The incidental solos were sung by Miss Wynne, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Hilton. An important feature in the second part of the concert was Mr. Cousins's spirited performance of Weber's concert-stück, in which he was much applauded, as he had previously been at the close of his "Gideon," which was conducted by himself.

Mr. Henry Leslie's second subscription concert, which took place yesterday (Friday) week, was full of interest, especially in its commencing portion—the oratorio of "Jonah," by Carissimi, performed for the first time in England on this occasion. The composer flourished at Rome during the greater part of the seventeenth century. He did much for the advancement of musical art in the development of recitative and the formation of a more expressive and graceful style of vocal melody. His works consist chiefly of church music, including various oratorios and chamber cantatas. Carissimi is among the several composers from whom Handel has freely borrowed, taking no pains to disguise his appropriations. Thus the Italian composer's "Jephtha" furnished the material for the chorus "Hear, Jacob's God," in "Samson." Much of "Jonah" consists of brief narrative recitative passages, serving as links to connect the choruses, two of which (for double choir)—"And there was a mighty tempest" and "Lord, we have sinned"—are remarkable (viewed with reference to the date of the composition) for amplitude and power. Another extraordinary instance of Carissimi's advance beyond his time is the important tenor air for Jonah (the only one in the work), "Just art thou, O God," which was well sung by Mr. Maas, and produced a great effect. The choruses were accompanied on the organ by Mr. J. C. Ward, and the recitatives on the pianoforte by Mr. J. G. Callcott. The fine qualities of Mr. Leslie's choir were displayed in various other pieces, sacred and secular; and among the many attractions of the concert were the singing of Mr. Sims Reeves and the violin-playing of Herr Joachim.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert introduced two works for the first time there, of which, however, we have heretofore spoken in reference to their performance elsewhere—Bach's fine suite for orchestra in D major, and Herr Joachim's elaborate "Hungarian" concerto, played by himself. That both compositions were admirably executed, on Saturday, it is almost superfluous to say. The other instrumental pieces were Mozart's overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro" and Rossini's to "Guillaume Tell." The vocal music was contributed by Mdlle. Anna Regan and Mr. E. Lloyd.

Last week's concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society consisted of Handel's "Solomon," the solos by Misses E. Wynne and Vinta, Madame Patey, and Messrs Rigby and Patey.

"The Messiah" was given at the eighth Oratorio Concert, on Tuesday evening, when the performance included the magnificent singing of Mr. Sims Reeves, the other solo vocalists having been Mesdames Lemmens and Laura Baxter, Miss Sinclair, and Mr. Whitney.

Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" is to be given in Westminster Abbey, on Tuesday evening, as part of a special service, with a sermon to be preached by the Dean, as on its first similar performance there, twelve months ago. There will be a choir of 250 voices, with accompaniment of orchestra and organ. We last week drew attention to the announcement of the first performance in this country of Bach's St. John "Passion Music," which was promised for yesterday (Friday) morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

The new tenor, Signor Campagni, of whom report speaks highly, is said to be engaged to Mr. Mapleson.

### THE THEATRES.

#### COURT.

A new piece, by Mr. Daly Besemere, was produced on Saturday, entitled "Somebody's Love." The plot of the piece is simple, and its treatment far from elaborate. It sets forth the love of Jasper Homstead for Katherine Gresham (Mr. A. Bishop and Miss Kate Bishop), as also the fortunes of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Dauntless (Mr. W. Belford and Miss Nellie Bromley), with certain "comic humours," well sustained by Mr. Edward Righton and Mr. Charles Steyne. Altogether, the drama presents a picture of fast life, with an undertone of affectionate interest. Katherine falls into poverty, and Jasper shows his love by purchasing some favourite articles at the sale of her father's effects, besides making her presents of books and flowers and buying the drawings which she sketches for her living. The family of Dauntless suffers from the refusal of the wife's uncle, Mr. Benjamin Proper (Mr. H. Leigh), to assist them. The cast of characters was good, but the performance met with rather a cold reception.

#### GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainments are really entitled to the character of dramas, and, indeed, to be esteemed as classical productions of their kind. Their last venture, "My Aunt's Secret," produced on Wednesday week, is in no wise inferior to its predecessors. It is written by Mr. F. Burnand, with music by Mr. James L. Molloy, and is worthy of their reputation. The parts, as usual, are many, and the players few; but the characters are so ably assumed that no perplexity arises in consequence. Sir Marmaduke Pender (Mr. Arthur Cecil) owns a library said to be haunted, the story of the ghost being given by Mr. Simon Lancaster (Mr. Alfred Reed). Mr. Egerton (Mr. A. Cecil) impersonates the spiritual visitant, and enters in masquerade costume of the time of Charles I.; but, after some concerted singing, is discovered by Miss Briarley (Mrs. German Reed), the aunt of Nellie Chugg (Miss Fanny Holland), who first scolds and then blesses the lovers. Mr. Cecil also appears as Signor Arniata, an organ-grinder, and Mrs. German Reed takes the character of a vulgar American, Miss Lavinia S. Jackson. The whole was so admirably played and sung that its success was inevitable.

#### POLYTECHNIC.

The programme has undergone alterations, and some novelty has been added. Mr. J. L. King delivers a lecture entitled "Half-Hours with the Stars," accompanied with pictorial and musical illustrations, and carefully explains the various topics of which he treats. Professor Gardner, while experimenting on "Secret Poisoning in 1872," explains that air and water, however charming, contain destructive elements. Mr. George Grossmith, jun., is exceedingly humorous in a new and original fanciful sketch called "Penny Readings," a subject which admits of many whimsical illustrations. Some views are also given of "Old and New London," many strikingly contrasted, and all of them eminently instructive.



## THE LATE JOSEPH MAZZINI.

The death of this remarkable man, which happened almost suddenly at Pisa, on Sunday week, has recalled memories of a career that ceased long ago to have any public importance. It is now twelve years since the Austrian domination of Italy was ended by the bold policy of Count Cavour in calling the Emperor Napoleon III. to help little Piedmont. No sooner was that foreign pressure withdrawn than all the petty despotic Governments of the Peninsula fell before the indignation of their own subjects. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchy of Parma, the Duchy of Modena, the Papal Legations of Romagna and the Marches, the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, as well as the Austrian province of Lombardy, were united with Piedmont, Genoa, and Sardinia under one Constitutional Monarchy, at the beginning of 1861. Garibaldi had bravely done his part in effecting this result, by fair fighting, for Sicily and Naples; but what could Mazzini do? The real director of the whole movement was Cavour. It was

carried through by means very different from those which Mazzini had tried in vain. It was not by secret conspiracies to murder Princes or Ministers of State, or by recklessly setting a deluded band of enthusiasts to attack the sentinels of a powerful army in an impregnable fortress, or by frantic declamations, in an affected tone of prophecy, against the social and political order of Europe, that Cavour made his nation free and prepared its complete unity as a kingdom of twenty-six millions. His plan, which has proved admirably successful, was to erect, in the north-west corner of Italy, a stronghold of liberty, of intelligence and patriotic spirit, of industrial and civil improvement, and of military discipline; to collect at Turin, in the Sardinian Parliament, in his Cabinet, at the University, and in the Press, all the truest and ablest men, attached to the national cause, from every part of Italy. He determined to set up that Sub-Alpine State as the model and standard, the nucleus and sure rallying-point, of Italian political progress; and then when, as in 1859, the opportunity had come, to borrow or purchase the

aid of France, and to smite the old oppressor and divider of Italy. He intended that the whole nation, seeing this done, should with one heart and mind declare its firm resolve thenceforth to endure no foreign interference; to serve no satraps of the Viennese Court; to present no miserable spectacle of a modern Heptarchy, enthralling and corrupting its people from generation to generation; but to form a great, free, active, and wealthy community, something like England with due time for its growth, ruled by the elect representatives of the Commons, in the name of an honest and popular King. This was Count Cavour's design for the salvation of Italy. Its execution has been completed, since his death, by the incidental effects of two European wars, in 1866 and 1870; the first between Austria and Prussia, entailing the cession of Venice to Italy; the second between France and Germany, compelling France to stand by while Italy took possession of Rome. What has Mazzini had to do with it? Actually nothing; but he could never forgive his country for making herself free without him. He was like a quack physician



THE LATE JOSEPH MAZZINI.

who would be angry with a patient for getting well before swallowing his drastic medicines. He refused to take a seat in the Italian Parliament, because he would not acknowledge an Italian King.

Notwithstanding this grave error and all his serious defects of temper and judgment, the character of Mazzini was deserving of esteem. It is no great praise to say that he was a man utterly beyond the reach of such worldly temptations as most easily affect the vulgar mind. He was one who could never have been bribed to forego the strict performance of duty by all that Satan offered from the exceeding high mountain. He was perfectly content, like many better or worse men, to dwell in a humble lodging, and to fare simply every day, as Garibaldi does at his farm in Caprera, though each had wielded, for some weeks or months, the powers of a Revolutionary Dictator in a capital city full of pomp and riches. The vulgar mind aforesaid cherishes its private notion that all great men of action, or rather men of enterprise, are of the type of our joint-stock company promoters, and thinks it wonderful to see Garibaldi and Mazzini come out of a revolution without a pocket-full of plunder. But really this kind of disinterestedness is not so rare as the vulgar mind, with its shallow views of human nature, is apt to suppose. As for heroes, saints, and martyrs, in the nineteenth century, we will let them be; but every man of zeal, with any spark of the missionary or apostolic spirit in his soul, will despise money and all that it buys, compared with the satisfaction of feeling that he sets an example of fidelity to his published opinion. This may be exalted

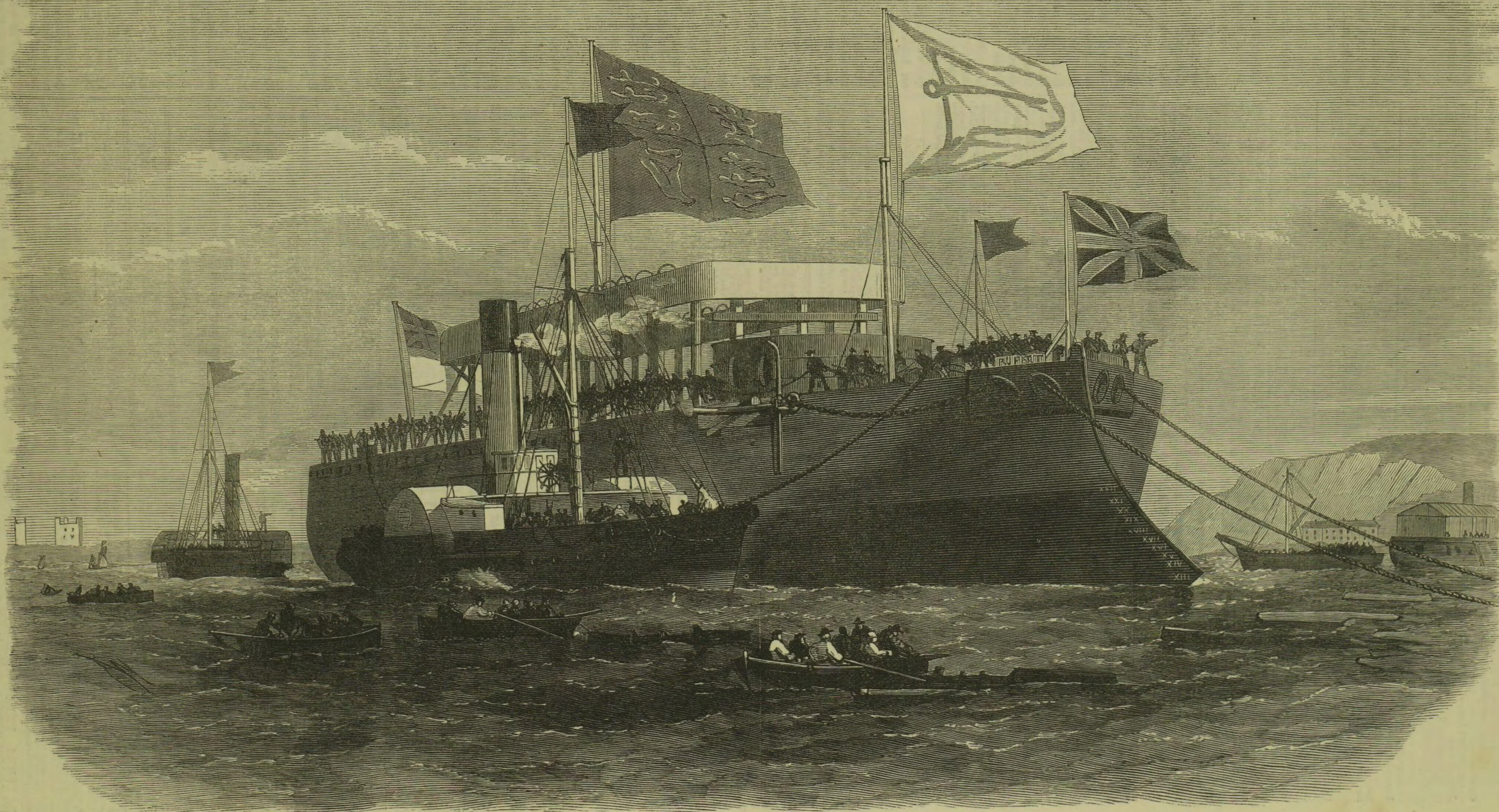
virtue or it may be something called by a different name; it is a disposition shown by many others in as high a degree as by Mazzini, and to make so much of it in his case seems an unworthy concession to base and false notions of human life. Mazzini himself had far too lofty a mind ever to suppose that his comparative poverty, shared with hundreds of equally respectable and accomplished foreigners in London, was a meritorious condition. From his first coming here, in 1836, he had to earn his living as a teacher and writer, sparing all the time and strength he could for the business of his Revolutionary and Republican propaganda. The latter was the object of his life; and he devoted himself to it from his early youth at Genoa to the day of his death, at the age of sixty-three, with unwearied constancy. Its practical bearings were lost in his mystic conception, or were transfigured into ideal forms of perfect social organisation, his faith in which he made a sort of religion, and for which he would have been burnt at the stake as readily as a Christian of old times. He got an apparent chance of realising his scheme of Italian Republicanism in 1848; but it was merely apparent. For the only real chance of Italian success in that year and in 1849 would have been to put aside all sectarian and sectional antagonisms, and to unite the forces of the nation against a common foe. It was the conduct of Mazzini's partisans at Milan, at Leghorn and Florence, at Rome and at Naples, that made this hopeless. When the Pope's Liberal Minister, Count Rossi, had been murdered by a Republican assassin, and the Pope had been frightened out of Rome, a nominal Republic

was set up; Mazzini, Saffi, and Armellini were its triumvirate of dictators, and Garibaldi commanded its army of defence against the French besiegers. The city was patient, brave, and quiet during the siege, as Lord Palmerston remarked at the time; but history will not say much for the statesmanship of Mazzini or his administrative skill. His movements during the last twenty years have frequently engaged public attention; but nothing substantial has come out of the ceaseless private correspondence, the published journals and pamphlets, the secret journeys to and fro, the pretentious agitations in one country, the elaborate plots in another, which should have changed the face of Europe. He does not seem ever to have been in personal danger; but he was once or twice imprisoned for a few months, and then released. After all, the best work Mazzini has left, in the judgment of some who admire his genius, is the contribution he has made to English and Italian literature, in his critical essays and discussions of ethical themes. The collected edition of these is worthy of a place on library shelves.

The funeral of Mazzini took place at Genoa, his native city, on Sunday last. It was attended by many thousand persons, some from distant parts of Italy. At Rome, on the same day, there was a funeral procession to the Capitol, with a car bearing the figure of Italy, in the attitude of crowning a bust of Mazzini, which was afterwards presented to the municipality of Rome.

The Portrait of Signor Mazzini we have engraved is drawn from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.





FLOATING OF THE TWIN-SCREW RAM, RUPERT.



The Prince Imperial attained his sixteenth year last Saturday, and on the occasion many persons of distinction paid their congratulations to the Prince. On Sunday the little chapel at hiselhurst, which was attended by the Imperial family, was crowded with visitors from London.



## THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday week included Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, the Lord Steward and the Countess of Bessborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, and Sir Henry Holland, Bart. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold went to the Haymarket Theatre.

On the following day the Queen conferred the dignity of Knighthood severally upon John Cooke, Esq., chief engineer of the Portland Breakwater; Peter Spokes, Esq., late Mayor of Reading; Joseph Cowen, Esq., M.P., Alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne; John Rose Cormack, M.D., of the Universities of Paris and Edinburgh, physician to the Hertford British Hospital of Paris, and late surgeon to the Ambulance Anglaise at Paris; John Gilbert, Esq., A.R.A., president of the Society of Painters in Water Colours; Francis Wyatt Truscott, Esq., Alderman of the city of London and Sheriff of London and Middlesex; John Bennett, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex; and Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Deputy Recorder. Her Majesty afterwards held a Levée. Prince Arthur left Buckingham Palace. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left the palace at a quarter before six o'clock upon her return to Windsor. Her Majesty drove to Paddington, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and travelled thence, by special train, to Windsor, arriving at the castle at a quarter before seven. Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales arrived at the castle.

Yesterday (Friday) week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Rowley Farm, to inquire after Lady Charles Ker. The Queen's dinner party included Prince Leopold, the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff, the Lord Chamberlain and Viscountess Sydney, and the Earl and Countess of Mount Charles.

Saturday last was the eleventh anniversary of the death of the lamented Duchess of Kent. The Queen and the Royal family visited the Duchess's mausoleum at Frogmore. After her Majesty's return to the castle the mausoleum was, by the Queen's command, opened for the members of the household to visit it. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and Prince Arthur arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. MacLagan, M.A., Rector of Newington, officiated. Prince Arthur left the castle for Dover. The Right Hon. E. Cardwell dined with her Majesty.

Monday was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise. The band of the 1st Life Guards played in the morning beneath the windows of her Royal Highness's apartments, and also during the Queen's luncheon. The Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote and the Dean of Westminster and Lady Stanley dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Marquis of Ripon had an audience of the Queen. The Bolivian Minister was presented to her Majesty by the Marquis of Ripon, in the absence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and presented his credentials. Lord Northbrook was introduced to the Queen's presence by the Marquis of Ripon, in the absence of the Secretary of State for India, owing to illness, and kissed hands, on his appointment as Governor-General of India. The Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. John Goss, organist of her Majesty's Chapel Royal and of St. Paul's Cathedral. Subsequently the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Marquis of Ripon, Viscount Sydney, and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen. Lord Richard Grosvenor and Lord Poltimore, the Vice-Chamberlain and the Treasurer of the Household, were sworn in members of the Council and made the usual declaration on acceptance of office. General Sir William Knollys was also sworn in a member of the Council, and took his seat at the board accordingly. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. Their Excellencies the French and Austrian Ambassadors and Earl Granville dined with her Majesty. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and Lady Augusta Stanley left the castle.

The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales have left the castle for Chiswick, where they will remain until the return of their parents from the Continent.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, is expected to leave Windsor to-day (Saturday), en route for the Continent. Her Majesty will travel to Gosport, and embark there on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and cross the Channel to Cherbourg, whence the Queen will travel by special train to Baden-Baden.

The Queen has presented to Captain Speedy, who had charge of the son of King Theodore at the close of the Abyssinian war, a handsome gold watch and chain. On the watch was engraved "To Captain Speedy, from Victoria R."

The Earl of Morley and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded the Marquis of Huntly and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

## THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

The Queen held a Levée, on Thursday week, at Buckingham Palace. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Levée. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the palace. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance. The Queen entered the Throne-Room accompanied by Princess Louise and the other members of the Royal family. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Caledon, and the principal great officers of state.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a long white tulle veil with a coronet of diamonds and pearls. Her Majesty also wore two rows of large pearls and a brooch composed of pearls and diamonds, the ribbon and the star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Louise wore a violet and white train and a petticoat of tulle; head-dress, feathers and veil; ornaments, jet and diamonds, with the orders of Victoria and Albert, Coburg, and St. Isabel.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, by the secretaries and Attachés of the Turkish Embassy and the Italian Legation, by Earl Granville, General the Hon. Sir Edward Oust, and Colonel Bagot. The Turkish Ambassador was unable to attend, in consequence of having met with a severe accident. Presentations to the number of about 180 were made. Among them were the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and the other new knights. The Queen left the Throne Room at four o'clock, the remainder of the company being presented to Prince Arthur, on behalf of her Majesty.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Nice at the end of last week. Their Royal Highnesses were in good health. The Prince went to the French Theatre. Upon the entry of

his Royal Highness the orchestra played "God Save the Queen," and the audience greeted him with enthusiasm. The Prince and Princess have since left for Rome.

The Duke of Edinburgh has completed his gunnery studies at Portsmouth. His Royal Highness entertained a large party of naval and military officers at dinner on Tuesday, followed by a musical entertainment.

The Duchess of Cambridge arrived at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, on Tuesday, from the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Lansdowne House for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Countess Spencer has arrived at Dover House, Whitehall, the residence of her sister, Viscountess Clifden, from Dublin Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam and the Ladies Grimston have left their residence in Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, for Goshambury, Herts.

His Excellency the French Ambassador entertained the Duke of Cambridge and a large party at dinner, on Sunday, at the French Embassy. A select company assembled after dinner. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at their residence in Carlton-gardens. The Countess of Derby gave her first reception this season, on Saturday last, at the family residence in St. James's-square. Previous to the evening party the Earl and Countess entertained the Duke of Cambridge and a select circle at dinner. The Earl and Countess of Bessborough had a dinner party, on Tuesday, at their residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at their residence in Great George-street. The Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone entertained a select circle at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence on Carlton House-terrace. A small party assembled after dinner.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

By command of her Majesty, a considerable quantity of cast linen has been sent from Buckingham Palace for the use of the patients of the London Hospital.

Mr. R. F. Chapman (son of Mr. Chapman, of the firm of Chapman and Hall) has been chosen manager of the Polytechnic Institution, in the place of Professor Pepper.

There was no renewed application for bail on the part of the Tichborne claimant on Wednesday, and he still, therefore, remains in prison.

At the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, it was stated that the financial position of the charity was hopeful. Since it was founded the hospital has relieved 112,930 patients.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, finally declined Mr. Lowe's invitation to pay £40,000 into the Exchequer for land on the Embankment which had been already paid for by the public.

A general meeting of the newly-formed Society of Accountants of England was held, on Thursday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel, when a satisfactory account was given of the progress which had been made since the gathering in January.

A soirée of the Artisans', Labourers', and General Dwellings Company was held, on Wednesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the chair, and Archbishop Manning was among the speakers.

Resignations at the London School Board seem the order of the day. Dr. Miller has resigned his seat, alleging incompatibility between parochial duties and the exigencies of his position as member of the board.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's fortieth annual Passion Week performance of "The Messiah" will take place, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening next. Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Whitney will be among the singers, Sir Michael Costa conducting.

At a meeting held at the Society of Arts, on Tuesday—Dr. W. Smith in the chair—it was unanimously resolved to form an association for the protection of copyright property. Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. James Murray, Mr. Longman, and Mr. Charles Reade were amongst the speakers.

The Lord Mayor has consented to preside at the thirty-fifth anniversary festival of the London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Association, on Wednesday, April 24, at the City Terminus Hotel. His Lordship will be supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., on Wednesday, presided over the annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society, at which an encouraging report of its progress was given. Amongst the speakers were the Marquis of Westminster, the Rev. J. Martineau, Lord Elcho, Sir W. Fraser, the Earl of Lichfield, and Lord Mahon, M.P.

The total number of paupers in the metropolis last week was 120,111, of whom 34,760 were in workhouses and 85,351 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the year 1871, these figures show a decrease of 27,617. The total number of vagrants relieved was 843, of whom 651 were men, 143 women, and 49 children under sixteen.

The number of births in London last week was 2443, and of deaths 1475, the former having been 45 above, and the latter 209 below, the average. The deaths included 42 from small-pox, 40 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 111 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea.

The cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred on MM. Rimmel and Elzingre, the two principal founders of the French hospital in London. Mr. James L. Molloy, the well-known composer, has also received a cross and decoration from the Comte de Flavigny for services rendered at the battle of Bapaume and during the war.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, the report of the finance and improvement committee was adopted; recommending the payment of £15,000 to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's for the ground necessary to carry out the contemplated improvement in St. Paul's-churchyard. At the same meeting it was resolved that the carriage-ways of several City thoroughfares should be paved with asphalt.

The handsome chapel in the Mall, Kensington, which had been successively a sphere for the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Offord and the Rev. Dr. Schwartz, has been purchased by a gentleman in the north of England, redecorated, and endowed with an income of £300 a year, for the use of the Swedenborgian or New Jerusalem Church. The pastor is the Rev. Dr. Bayley, of Argyle-square, and the dedication festival took place on Wednesday afternoon.

There is to be a volunteer review at Brighton on Easter Monday, after all. At an unusually large meeting of metro-

politan commanding officers, held on Thursday afternoon, at the offices of the National Rifle Association, it was officially reported that the Brighton committee had succeeded in securing the use of all the land required by the War Office. It was therefore resolved unanimously that the review be held at Brighton, as originally proposed by the Commander-in-Chief.

At the board meeting of the Middlesex Hospital, on Wednesday, Mr. Michael Smith attended for the purpose of stating that, in accordance with the will of the late Mr. Francis Broderip, who died some years ago, the principal portion of the paintings and other works of art belonging to the deceased gentleman had been disposed of by sale, and that a sum of £20,000 in Brazilian Four and a Half per Cent. Bonds was ready to be handed to the institution. Mr. Broderip gave a similar sum to the hospital during his lifetime.

The eighty-ninth anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated last Saturday evening—the Marquis of Hartington, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the chair. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £700 (including £105 from the Queen) were announced at the close of the banquet. In accordance with his custom on St. Patrick's Day, Archbishop Manning, on Sunday, preached at high mass in the church dedicated to Ireland's patron saint in Soho.

The Grocers' Company has sent £50 to the Council of the Charity Organisation Society, 15, Buckingham-street, Adelphi; the Company of Merchant Taylors has granted 50s. to the funds of the Camden School for Girls; the Mercers' Company has presented the committee of the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, with 50s.; the Merchant Taylors' Company has granted a benefaction of 50s., and the Ironmongers' Company 10s., to the Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviour's, Oxford-street.

The first metropolitan volunteer brigade field-day of the present season was held last Saturday, on Tooting-common, under the command of Lord Truro, and was in all points as instructive to the regiments which took part in it as it was interesting to those who witnessed it. The troops present consisted of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, four six-pounder guns, fully horsed and equipped, commanded by Major Ray; the 4th Middlesex West London Rifles, commanded by Major Woodall; the City of London Rifles (2nd), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers and Lieutenant-Colonel Rimington; and the 19th Surrey (Borough of Lambeth) Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Labrow.—On Saturday afternoon many of the metropolitan volunteer regiments marched out to the parks and other open spaces round London for light infantry drill and blank firing. The largest musters were in Regent's and Victoria Parks.

In the lecture-theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on Wednesday, Sir Coutts-Lindsay distributed prizes to students of the South Kensington District School of Art. These prizes were won in the local and national competition of 1871, the works to which they were awarded having been executed in the twelve months preceding the April of that year. It should be understood that there are two schools, one for males and the other for females. The competitors did not include all the students, those in training for future teacherships and the national scholars not being eligible to compete for the school prizes. The articles distributed represented only the highest grade of distinctions obtainable by students. The chief prizes were gold medals to Owen Gibbons (for a design for a ceiling) and George F. Munn (model from the antique); silver medals—Frederick E. Bodlim (head from the antique), George Clausen (design for entrance gates), W. F. Randall (design for ceiling), Miss Mary E. Butler (design for lace), Miss Marianne Mansell (design for muslin), Miss Emily F. Jackson (flowers painted in water colours from nature).

At a meeting of the Anthropological Society, held on Monday, Mr. George Harris, V.P., read a paper on "The Comparative Longevity of Animals of Different Species, and of Man, and the probable causes which mainly conduce to produce that difference." Sir Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., then read a paper on "The Physical Condition of Centenarians." His remarks were founded upon an examination of six genuine examples, in whom he found the organs of circulation and respiration in a condition more approaching to the prime of life than old age. There was an absence of all those changes usually observed in persons reaching seventy years, and in nearly all the special senses were unimpaired and the intelligence perfect; thus showing, at any rate, the complete integrity of the nervous system. The author's views were opposed to those held regarding the extreme longevity of centenarians. In the discussion which followed Mr. E. Walford pointed out that the statistics of tontine associations placed the fact of centenarianism, which the late Sir G. Lewis had disputed, beyond the possibility of doubt.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday last—the Rev. Prebendary Evans in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building a new church at Bromsgrove, Worcester; rebuilding (on a new site) the church at Hartford, in the parish of Budworth, Cheshire; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Bredgar, near Sittingbourne; East Church, near Sheerness; Elstead, near Godalming; Gough-square, Holy Trinity, London; Highington, near Darlington; Newton Valence, near Alton, Hants; St. Keyne, near Liskeard; Snaive, near Ashford, Kent; Tangley, near Andover; Thanet, St. Peter, near Ramsgate; West Ashby, near Horncastle; Winchcombe, Gloucester; and Witheringham, near Cheltenham. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards re-seating and restoring the church at Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth, was increased. A grant was also made from the School, Church, and Mission-House Fund towards fitting up a mission-house at the Cartway, in the parish of St. Leonard, Bridgnorth. The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for the churches at Penn, St. Philip's, Wolverhampton; and St. Thomas, Isle of Man. This meeting was the last in the society's financial year, and grants amounting to £7630 have been made in it towards the erection of thirty-two new churches (twenty-four of which are entirely free and unappropriated), the rebuilding of seventeen, and the enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in eighty-four existing churches. The carrying out of the above works have called forth from the promoters of them £305,764. The committee have also granted £395 towards building thirty-two school or mission churches.

The next annual training of the 4th West York Militia will commence on April 22.

Captain Brackenbury, R.A., Commandant at Ipswich, has been making arrangements for a sham fight at Rushmore-heath on Easter Monday.

A review of the whole of the infantry regiments at Aldershot camp took place, on Tuesday, under the command of Sir Hope Grant.



## THE SUMATRA RHINOCEROS.

One of the most important additions recently made to the Zoological Society's living collection is the Sumatra or hairy rhinoceros, which arrived on the 15th inst. This animal was captured in 1869, by some natives, about sixteen hours south of the station of Chittagong, in British Burmah, having become immersed in a quicksand from which it was unable to extricate itself. On the news arriving at Chittagong, some officers engaged on the service of supplying elephants for the Indian army proceeded to the spot, and brought the rhinoceros into the station tethered between elephants—not, however, without much difficulty, as two large rivers had to be crossed on the march home. At Chittagong "Begum," as she was named, remained three years in a stockaded inclosure, prepared for her residence, in which a shed was built to give her shelter, and a basin excavated for her to bathe in. Negotiations were on several occasions undertaken between her owners and the Zoological Society of London for the transfer of the animal to this country, but never arrived at any definite result. At length, in November last, Mr. William Jamrach, of London, a well-known dealer in living animals, being at Calcutta, proceeded to Chittagong, and succeeded in effecting the purchase of the animal, with the view of bringing her home for the society. A huge box of the best teak was constructed for her habitation on board ship, and a large supply of fresh provisions laid in for her consumption, as well as for that of the other animals (including five elephants) imported by Mr. Jamrach in the same vessel. On the 21st inst. the screw-steamer Petersburg arrived in the Millwall Docks, via the Suez Canal, with its valuable cargo in excellent condition; and a few hours afterwards the "Begum" was safely housed in the new elephant-house in the Regent's Park Gardens.

"Begum" is about 4½ ft. high and 8 ft. in length, from the snout to the root of the tail. With the general form of the Indian rhinoceros she combines many curious peculiarities. She is covered all over with short bristles, about an inch in length, and has the margins of the ears fringed with long, drooping hairs. There are two short horns on the nose, the hindermost just above the eye, the other above the nostril. A strong well-marked fold crosses the back, and other folds are on the body; but there is none of



ISAAC JARMAN, LATE COXSWAIN OF THE RAMSGATE LIFE-BOAT.  
SEE PAGE 286.

the massive armour-like sheathing that is seen in the Indian rhinoceros.

Out of five known living species of rhinoceros the Zoological Society has now succeeded in obtaining specimens of three—viz., the Indian (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), the Sumatran (*R. sumatrensis*), and the African black rhinoceros (*R. bicornis*). The two not yet acquired are the Soudanic rhinoceros (*R. sudaicus*) of Sumatra and Java—a one-horned species, resembling the Indian rhinoceros, and the African white rhinoceros (*R. simus*), with two long horns. Any of our foreign correspondents who might be able to assist the society in obtaining specimens of these last-mentioned animals would be not only rendering a service to science by so doing, but would also probably benefit himself, as the Zoological Society are extremely liberal in their dealings when such rare animals are offered to them, and have, we understand, paid upwards of £1200 for their last acquisition.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON  
AT VIGO.

The Channel Squadron was lying in the harbour of Vigo Bay, on the Atlantic coast of Northern Spain, in the first days of this month, having there to await further orders from the Admiralty. Vigo, in the province of Galicia, not far from the Portuguese frontier, is memorable for the sailing thence of the Spanish Armada, which was to have conquered England in Queen Elizabeth's time. It is but a small village, with a fort upon the hill overlooking the bay, and with a range of mountains behind it. We have to thank Lieutenant Jelinger Symons, R.N., an officer of H.M.S. Agincourt, for the sketch from which our Engraving is drawn. The Agincourt, the Bellerophon, and the Sultan are represented lying in the front of the view, the first-named ship to the left hand; while the Minotaur, the Northumberland, and the Hercules form the second line inside, arranged in the same order.

Sheffield finds itself deficient in school accommodation to the extent of 12,000 children, and the local school board asks authority to borrow £89,000 for school buildings. The ratepayers of Wigan have agreed to constitute a school board without a contest. The nominations were five Churchmen, three Nonconformists, and three Roman Catholics.



THE SUMATRA RHINOCEROS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.





THE CHANNEL SQUADRON IN VIGO BAY, SPAIN.  
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

History records two facts, and she may be accurate occasionally, in spite of Sir Walter Raleigh. One is that duelling in England received its death-blow when a barber, or thereabouts, "went out" with a linen-draper's shopman; the other, that Berlin gloves became impossible to gentlemen by reason of a clever device of the sellers of kid gloves, who are said to have presented the police with several thousands of pairs of the economic article, and thus to have procured its adoption by the force. Now, if a third abomination, the "agony advertisement," should be put down by ingenious advertisers who do not agonise, there will be a third and equally gratifying fact for history. It will be difficult for Adeline to beg on her knees that Tom will grant her one interview, one smile of pardon before her poor heart breaks, if the next advertisement is to be Amelia's prayer to Frederic that when he comes to the boat-race he will wear a neck-tie of Cambridge blue, manufactured by Mr. Chose, of So-and-So, the only person who can make an elegant thing of the kind. I am glad to see this sort of notification coming in among the "sensationalists" and detective mysteries, and I should be still more glad to see all three sets of nuisances excluded from the journals, and the pertinacious theatrical puffs sent after them. They are the small miseries that embitter the breakfast; in fact, the idea of a free breakfast-table is incomplete without their abolition.

The "honest race" will have been lost and won before these lines are generally read, and "thou art superfluous" is a taunt which it is not pleasant to incur. So I have nothing to say about the struggle of the present year. But one reads that the antagonists have been so much incensed at the interruptions caused to their practice that they once more threaten to carry the race "to more removed waters." I hope that they will do nothing of the sort. It is not merely because the sight of the contest is a very fine sight that I say this, or because the day is a holiday for a large number of the best sort of people who eschew the vulgarities of racecourses. But these Oxford and Cambridge men are a sort of missionaries. They come once a year to prove to all the world that there is such a thing as a struggle about the perfect fairness of which there cannot be a whisper of suspicion—a race in which every man will do his very utmost, regardless of any consideration but one. All the baseness which accumulates round too many other contests is utterly baffled here. There is no roping, or pulling, or milking, or declaring, or giving private instructions; no jockey to be got at, no horse to be drugged. The Olympic games were not conducted more nobly than the University sports. Let us continue to have this sight in the midst of us—this annual protest against the system that turns gallant strife into business or gambling. At the same time, in consideration of the enormous amount of pleasure which the race gives to London, the authorities might exert themselves a good deal more to give the men a fairer chance of practice, at least during the last week. If steam-tugs and barges are too sacred to be shoved aside for a few hours, it would not be much to clear away the caddish and clumsy navigators who are the real obstructives, and who could have the river to themselves for three hundred and sixty days. We cannot let the race depart to Windermere or Ellesmere.

We read that Shere Ali has been executed, and that he had no confession to make. The assassination appears to have been the act of a violent and revengeful man, accustomed to work his savage will in freedom, and enraged by the incarceration to which he had been doomed for what he did not consider crime. That there would be no other discoveries seemed most probable; and, if the word be admissible in connection with such a narrative, it is so far satisfactory. We get rid of the idea of deep plots with extensive ramifications. Whether the execution was attended by any circumstances calculated to deter other ruffians from similar deeds we have not yet learned; but any proceeding that would tell upon superstition of any kind, or caste feeling, ought certainly, and in the interest of humanity, to have taken place. It is, I fear, too clear that to Lord Mayo's courage and his dislike to being surrounded by guards, even in a prison full of the worst criminals, we must attribute his melancholy end; but the question why a murderer was allowed freedom of movement has not yet been answered. In England we do not accept "good character," which is usually the successful practice of hypocrisy, as a reason for giving a very long tether to a criminal convicted of the blacker crimes.

There is excitement at Swansea. Sir William Grove, the new Judge, is a native of that place, and it was very gratifying to him to take his seat upon the bench of the Townhall at the commencement of the spring assizes. A congratulatory address was presented to him by Mr. Glasbrook, the Mayor, in the name of his townsmen. Next day Mr. Justice Grove went to church. But his Lordship did not attend the parish church, as is usually done by the Judges, but another sacred edifice, "Much astonishment" is stated to have been caused by this departure from usage, and an explanation is offered. We are informed that an arrangement had been made by the Vicar of Swansea that the sermon at the parish church on the Assize Sunday should be preached by a sort of star, the Rev. Mr. Stern, one of the rescued Abyssinian captives. But Mr. Justice Grove, being accustomed to the sight of stars and all other articles valued by science, was not tempted by the attraction to forego the pleasure of hearing his own Chaplain, who was excluded in favour of the Abyssinian divine. Therefore his Lordship went to Trinity Church and enjoyed the ministrations of his friend. It is to be hoped that the parish church collection, which, of course, would have been very large had the Swansea men gathered there in the train of the Judge, did not materially suffer by his absence—that is, if the proceeds were to be devoted to a laudable purpose, and not, as Mr. Beresford-Hope suggested, in reference to another discourse, "for the conversion of Patagonian (or even Abyssinian) washerwomen."

Archbishop Manning preached an eloquent sermon on St. Patrick's Day in the morning, at the Soho church dedicated to the excellent saint, whose merits, especially in the way of expelling objectionable creatures, have been somewhat forgotten of late—perhaps because the "varmin" which the famous Irish song records his having "bothered" may be thought to have returned in the form of Fenians. Nothing could be more suited to the audience addressed than the Archbishop's sermon; but as he referred to the shamrock, and adjured his hearers "to hold fast by the faith of which the triple leaves are an emblem," one would like to know what explanation he would have afforded to any inquiring Irish person who had learned from Mr. Lover that "the four-leaved shamrock" was the glory of its tribe, and that, if such a specimen were discovered in "the flowery dells," the finder would be able to work miracles. I suppose, however, that the safest answer would be, "Bring me one, and then I will tell you."

## Launching the Life-Boat.

### WRECK OF THE POLLY.

#### I.

The merry bells of Sunderland  
Rang out with blithesome glee,  
As lively *Polly*, well in hand,  
Stood gaily out to sea.

With all her colours flying she  
Went courtseying o'er each swell,  
As through a ballroom you may see  
Sail some coquettish belle.

As Captain Bluff quick-paced her deck  
He hummed a pleasant tune;  
No thought had he of storm or wreck  
That sweet spring afternoon.

But while he keenly glanced around,  
Of sea and sky took notes,  
His heart was with its treasure bound,  
Which lay at Cullercoats.

There was his wife—the fairest she  
Of all that country side;  
So, being northward bound, why he  
Would stay there for a tide.

#### II.

Did no storm-signal hang on high?  
Where was the sailors' lore?  
Could none a coming storm desery?  
Or hear far breakers roar?

Yet that fair day in secret brewed  
A tempest soon to burst;  
The bright sky like a siren wooed,  
Then grew a fiend accurst;

And all the powers of darkness called  
In aid to seize her prey.  
By swirling, blinding clouds close-walled  
The vessel groped her way;

And staggering, like a drunken knave,  
Or blind man, to and fro;  
Fierce-buffeted by wind and wave,  
She reeled at every blow.

O can she weather that wild storm?  
And will her crew once more  
Clasp eager hands in greetings warm  
Upon their native shore?

Their rockets to themselves paled out;  
And in the howling gale,  
To their own ears their frenzied shout  
Seemed like a baby's wail.

#### III.

All round the coast good men and true—  
A band at Cullercoats—  
Watching the dreary darkness through,  
Stood ready by their boats.

The wind all of a sudden died,  
And then right round it shifted;  
The curtained clouds were torn aside,  
Or like a veil uplifted.

Out in the offing lay a wreck,  
O'er which the seas fierce broke,  
Sweeping in cataracts her deck,  
Like thunder every stroke.

The saucy *Polly*, that sailed away,  
With all her colours flying,  
From Sunderland, so taut and gay,  
Was in her death-throes lying.

The men of Cullercoats straightway  
Their life-boat launched and manned;  
They made their way, through blinding spray,  
To that dread spit of sand.

Are they in time to save a few?  
O trembling hope! O fear!  
Yes, Captain Bluff and all his crew  
Gave out a ringing cheer.

The captain tallied off his men,  
Who, as their names were told,  
Dropped in the boat—but not till then;  
And first he named the old.

#### IV.

Except the captain and his son,  
A child of twelve or so,  
The mate remained the only one,  
And he seemed loth to go.

Then, plucking courage up, he said—  
"Captain, I make so bold—  
By you I have been reared and bred  
Since I was four years old.

"And with this hammering, our ship  
Must soon be broke in two;  
Now, why won't you let Willie slip  
Into the life-boat? Do!

"They can just squeeze another in:  
Let Willie take my place?  
For me there's none would care a pin  
To see again my face."

The captain, huskily, said here—  
"You mean it kindly, Joe;  
And one's own flesh is very dear;  
But Duty bids. There—go!"

Then, turning to his boy, he said,  
All tremulous and low,  
"You would not shirk your duty, lad?"  
Will promptly answered, "No!"

#### V.

The course to shore was quickly run;  
A fresh crew took their place,  
Of whom the *Polly's* mate was one,  
To make the backward race.

A loud cry from the steersman made  
Each rower turn his head;  
Each midway held his dripping blade,  
And looked with awesome dread.

"Too late!" they cried. Their speed was vain;  
In vain their frantic toil—  
Though down their cheeks sweat ran like rain—  
The spoiler had his spoil!

As though the storm resolved to try  
Its work of death to crown,  
A huge wave bore the ship on high,  
Then flung her crashing down.

Her fragments, mid the foaming fret,  
Thick-strewed the waters wide;  
But see—hurrah!—the stern holds yet—  
Two figures on its side!

The life-boat rushed—it leapt—it flew  
Across the boiling tide;  
Not swifter went the wild seamew,  
Hoarse-screaming by its side.

Bleeding and stunned the two were found—  
Will clutched by two strong hands;  
But soon they stood, all safe and sound,  
On Cullercoats' firm sands.

Small need is there to tell the rest—  
The ecstasy of joy,  
As the fond wife and mother pressed  
Her husband and their boy.

#### VI.

Two boats before the world to-day  
On Thames broad river race;  
And rank and wealth, in proud display,  
The generous contest grace.

But not within the public eye  
The gallant life-boat strives:  
Its music is the seabirds' cry—  
Its guerdon human lives!

Then here's to every life-boat crew—  
Chief that of Cullercoats!  
The Life-Boat Institution too,  
With its vast fleet of boats!

And here's to every helpmate living—  
By purse or tongue or pen!  
And glory be to God for giving  
The power and will! Amen.

JOHN LATEY.

### ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

We take the opportunity this week—giving our readers, for a Special Supplement, the fine Engraving of Mr. J. D. Watson's "Launching the Life-Boat"—to speak of the great institution over whose yearly meeting, on Monday, April 8, at the Mansion House, Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, R.N., has promised to preside. This institution, which was established in 1824, has now 233 life-boats stationed on the coasts of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and the Channel Isles. Those boats of the institution, in the past year, saved the lives of 658 persons, most of them in such perilous conditions that no ordinary boats could have gone to their aid; 146 lives were saved by them from shipwrecks in the violent gales between Dec. 6 and Dec. 22. Moreover, the institution has granted rewards for the saving of 224 lives during the twelvemonth, by the crews of shore boats and other persons. Besides, thirty-one ships have been saved from wreck by the assistance of the life-boats. Other services have been rendered, as in cases where the crew of a distressed vessel have been encouraged by the approach of a life-boat affording the means of safety if the storm grew worse. The total number of lives saved during forty-eight years, either by the boats of this institution or by special exertions for which it has granted rewards, is 20,752. Let anybody try to compute the amount of human misery thus prevented, reckoning the families of the men saved!

The expenditure of the institution for the past year, including liabilities, has been more than £29,000, of which £11,000 is the cost of additional life-boats, carriages, boat-houses, and gear; £8000 the cost of repairs and refitting; and nearly £6000 the payment of wages, rewards, and other allowances. Eighteen new life-boats have been placed on the coast—nine in England, two in Scotland, three in Wales, and four in Ireland—some at new stations, others to supersede worn-out or inferior boats.

The exploits of the Ramsgate and Broadstairs life-boats on the Goodwin Sands have repeatedly been described. In *Good Words* and *Macmillan's Magazine*, three or four years ago, the Rev. John Gilmore told several most interesting stories of what was done there. The rescue of ten sailors from the Danish barque *Aurora Borealis*, on Sunday, Jan. 6, 1867, by the life-boat Bradford, assisted by the harbour steam-tug *Aid*, is a memorable instance. An illustration of the scene, from a sketch by Mr. H. A. Fisher, appeared in our Journal at the time. The life-boat and steamer had been out, saving the crew of another vessel, a Brixham schooner, in a tremendous snow-storm, during the night before. They started again, at eight in the morning, in the most terrific weather, to save the crew of the Danish vessel. By dint of brave and persevering efforts they succeeded in this also, returning at half-past two in the afternoon. This life-boat, a gift from the town of Bradford, in Yorkshire, had been placed on the Ramsgate station, in February, 1866, by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. The names of the crew who manned the life-boat that day were Isaac Jarman, coxswain; Charles Fish, bowman; William and Robert Penny, James White, Daniel Friend, W. Gorham, W. Stead, W. White, James Stevens, T. Wilkinson, and W. Fox. We have engraved a portrait of Isaac Jarman, who lately retired from the post of coxswain in the Ramsgate life-boat.

We are informed that appointments in the Supply and Transport Department of the War Office are hereafter to be made by open competition, to be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, to whom application may be made for particulars of the examination about to take place.

The year 1870 being the last year for making applications for grants for building or enlarging elementary schools, the Education Committee received 3330 applications for such grants, the majority of them for new schools. At the beginning of the present year 2280 of these applications had been approved, 253 had been refused, 194 had been withdrawn. The remainder had not been disposed of.



## NEW BOOKS.

Dramatic poetry of the best kind, though no longer adapted to the stage of a modern theatre, is a valuable addition to our literature. Mr. Ross Neil, the author of *Lady Jane Grey* and *Inez*; or, *The Bride of Portugal*, two historical tragedies, published in one volume by Messrs. Ellis and Green (King-street, Covent-Garden), shows in a very high degree the powers needful to achieve peculiar excellence in this form of composition. These dramas will bear comparison with those of Sir Henry Taylor for their union of sustained emotional interest with force of intellectual conception, and for the dignified simplicity and purity of their style. The first of the two five-act plays, "*Lady Jane Grey*," is more strictly historical; the other, "*Inez*," is more romantic, though based on the authentic story of that unfortunate lady, secretly married to Don Pedro, eldest son of a King of Portugal, whose life was sacrificed to the intrigues of the tyrant's Court. Her fate is different in its cause, but not in its catastrophe, from that of Amy, Countess of Leicester, in Scott's "*Kenilworth*;" for the Prince, her secret husband, is nobly faithful to her, but is prevented by circumstances from coming in time to her rescue, when she is seized, made captive, and poisoned, by the wicked Minister Gonzales. In the story of *Lady Jane Grey*, as treated by Mr. Ross Neil, a still higher moral interest is developed by the beautiful exhibition of her character, one of the fairest and sweetest examples of Christian humility and sincerity in English womanhood refined to an angelic temper. The accessory characters, those more especially of her parents, the Duke and Duchess of Suffolk, and the Duke of Northumberland, father to Lord Guildford Dudley, her husband, are portrayed, with equal truth to the ordinary qualities of human nature, as weak and worldly persons. The other actors in this lamentable business—Queen Mary, the Lords Winchester, Pembroke, Arundel, and Paget, Bishop Ridley, and Bishop Gardiner—have their due place in the representation. Upon the whole, setting apart the plays of Shakespeare and other Elizabethan dramatists, we do not think anyone has dealt more successfully than the author of this volume with a subject taken from English history. The work is thoroughly good, both in design and in execution. All the incidents of the plot, and the main features of individual character, are brought out in the most effective sequence and grouping as mutually related to each other. The language is clear and simple English, never strutting in pompous grandiloquence or starting in spasmodic fury, or twisted and tangled, like Browning's, in the affected gait of an oracular pretensor. Mr. Ross Neil's faculties as a thinker and an artist being so well proved by this performance, he may soon gain an eminent position among the writers of the day.

Such a position was achieved many years ago by the author of *Orion*, an *Epic Poem* (Ellis and Green), the ninth edition of which, handsomely printed, with his photographed likeness in the frontispiece, has now come out. Mr. R. H. Horne, with a mind of great native energy, cultivated by extensive scholarship and stimulated by a wide range of personal experience, has attained signal results in several different forms of literary production. He has distinguished himself as a dramatist, an epic poet, a romance-writer or novelist, as a critical and philosophical essayist, and an occasional writer upon a variety of themes. It is doubtful whether his fame among the present generation may not rather have been injured or impeded by this versatility of his unquestioned genius, and the more so from the long intervals of time that have elapsed, and his protracted absence from England, between the dates of his literary appearances here. "*The Death of Marlowe*," which has been reprinted since Mr. Horne's return from Australia, is more likely, we think, than "*Orion*" to secure the regard of posterity. Good dramatic poetry, as was remarked above, will always be interesting to thoughtful and sympathetic readers. There is no danger that a truthful and vivid portraiture of real life will ever become unacceptable. But theories of moral philosophy in the guise of allegorical figures borrowed from Greek mythology may be superseded by the teaching of new lessons in more convenient ways. "*Orion*" is a fine poem, a classical composition, and full of lofty thought; but it belongs to an age which lived under the influence of Byron and Shelley, and of those ambitious views of human "progress" that were current in the early part of this century. Its tone and point of view are not those of the present day. The ideal hero, identified with one of the Titans, or half-divine sons of Earth and Heaven, known to ancient fable, is a personification of "Man, standing naked before Heaven and Destiny, resolved to work as a really free agent, to the utmost pitch of his powers, for the good of his race." In another sentence of his "brief commentary," which serves for introduction to the poem, Mr. Horne tells us that *Orion* is a type of "the struggle of man with himself," or "the contest between the intellect and the senses." We must refer to the poem itself for a more complete expression of these ethical ideas, and for the exhibition of what is meant by "standing naked before Heaven and Destiny." The adventures of Mr. Horne's *Orion* are conceived and described with a high degree of imaginative power; and his character is so human, demigod as he is, that the reader feels as much interest in him, personally, as in the Prometheus of Æschylus and of Shelley. His mighty brethren, too, the violent Rhæxergon, Harpax, and Biastor, with Encolyon, the smooth and temporising counsellor, and that impassive old Tory, Akinetos, "the Great Unmoved," are persons worth knowing, as they represent some important tendencies of social and political existence. The enthusiastic devotion of *Orion*, successively, to the service of Artemis (Diana), to the love of Princess Merope, and finally to that of Eos (Aurora), Goddess of the Morning, seems a necessary part of his æsthetic education. At any rate, it has the effect of introducing a diversity of situations, earthly and celestial, into the story, as in Goethe's "*Faust*" and other poems of this kind. "*Orion*" was first published about 1843, and was sold at the nominal price of one farthing; the author, we suppose, thereby intending to signify that he was quite aware of the vulgar indifference to serious poetry which then characterised the English reading public. Many editions have since been sold at a remunerative price; and this one, the best in every respect, will certainly find acceptance.

It is always with approval and pleasure that we notice a faithful attempt to illustrate English history by carefully-studied pictures of domestic and social life. Since the "*Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell*, afterwards *Mistress Milton*," the composition of imaginary private journals, in which some observing and sympathising ladies nearly connected with prominent actors in famous national transactions were supposed to have recorded many particulars of biographical interest witnessed by themselves in the household, has been a recognised species of invention. It is not long since we commended two very fair examples—viz., that of the *Journal of "Beatrice Graham,"* which related to the Marquis of Montrose, and "*The Ladye Shakerley*," a Cheshire story, bearing on the Civil Wars of Charles I.'s reign, with especial reference to Prince Rupert as leader of the Cavaliers. But a work of much greater merit, in our opinion, is the story entitled *Isoult Barry of Wynoscote, her Diurnal Book: a Tale of Tudor Times*, by Emily Sarah Holt (J. F.

Shaw). It contains a far larger proportion of historical fact, derived from industrious researches in the State-Paper Office and in the Cottonian and Harleian Collections of MSS. at the British Museum. These materials have been fairly used, and the authoress does not hesitate to give precise references to all of them. She tells us that all the chief persons of her story, and many of the secondary ones, are those who really existed, including *Mistress Isoult Barry* herself. This lady was daughter of a poor country gentleman in North Devon, in the reign of King Henry VIII. She went to Court in 1537, as waiting-maid to her relative, Lady Anne Basset, a step-daughter of Lord Lisle, and maid of honour to the Queen of that time, Jane Seymour. This Lord Lisle, who was then Governor of Calais, is a very interesting person. He was a son of King Edward IV., by Elizabeth Lucy, and born at Lille, in 1462. He seems to have been called Arthur Plantagenet, though his birth must have been regarded as illegitimate, and he was never thought of as a possible claimant of the Crown. There are eighteen quarto volumes of manuscripts extant concerning him and his government of Calais, followed by his two years' imprisonment in the Tower of London, where he died of a lingering, wasting malady, at the moment of receiving the King's pardon and order of release, March 10, 1542. He was seemingly innocent of all offence, unless it were that he had forborne to deal harshly with the Puritan Christians, whom the King was inclined to persecute most cruelly at that period of his reign. Isoult Barry was living in Lord Lisle's house at Calais, in attendance upon Lady Lisle, during the years of his troubled administration. The characters of his family and visitors, and of George Bucker, an Evangelical minister who preached at Calais, with the incidents that led to the ruin of Lord Lisle, are forcibly delineated in her notebook. Other portions of this journal relate to the events passing at Court, the death of Queen Jane Seymour, the divorce of Queen Anne of Cleves, and the trial and execution of Queen Catherine Howard. Some passages belong to the affairs of Isoult Barry's kindred and friends in Devonshire and Cornwall, amidst whom she is at last happily married. But the main interest is divided between the hard fate of her generous and confiding master, the amiable nobleman of whom we have spoken, and the courageous struggles of those martyrs who suffered for the Evangelical faith under a tyrant who had cast off the Pope's supremacy to make his own denial of the rights of conscience a far worse oppression. Henry VIII., the political author of our Protestant Reformation, was the direct enemy of religious liberty, whatever Mr. Froude may say in his praise. The instances presented in this engaging little story are facts that really took place. Its tone of feeling, which is firmly and purely Christian, harmonises with the reputed character of the diarist, and will not be uncongenial, we should hope, to many readers at the present time.

The "*Eternal City*," whatever sense may be attached to the qualification, is a phrase which will always, one would say, be appropriate to Rome. It is a ceaseless pleasure to read about her, whether she be regarded from an ancient, a mediæval, or a modern point of view; as temporal queen of nations; as spiritual mother of Christendom, as merely the scarlet lady who keeps the old curiosity shop. From Livy's romantic history to Nathaniel Hawthorne's note-book and the casual remarks of the special correspondent, all that is written concerning her and hers is invested with a peculiar charm; and amongst the many charming books of which she is the theme no inconspicuous place must be allotted to *Pictures of Old Rome*, by Frances Elliot (Chapman and Hall). The picture-gallery, which, in other words, is a particularly neat volume, contains thirteen pieces. The first gives us a view of the "Piazza del Popolo," comprised in ancient times within the spacious "Campus Martius;" and many a scene heretofore enacted on that classic ground and its vicinity is sketched with light but skilful touches. The second exhibits to us some "Roman Interiors;" the details of social life in old Rome are unfolded; the gorgeous veil that hangs in front of palaces is drawn aside, and the rottenness lurking in the heart of the whitened sepulchre is revealed. The third has for its subject "The Palatine, the Republic, and Augustus;" and, from the banquet supposed to have been given by fabulous Evander to pious but equally fabulous Æneas down to the sumptuous baths and elaborate hair-dressing of imperial Livia, there is a succession of interesting views. The fourth is a panoramic representation of "The Palatine and the Empire." The fifth is devoted to the "Personal Appearance of the Cæsars;" and, in the portraits given, fancy is called upon to trace from various phrenological and physiognomical proofs of degeneracy, whilst the majesty of Julius Cæsar dwindles down to the bestiality of Heliogabalus, signs of individual humanity declining step by step with the collective Roman Empire. The sixth is handled so as to illustrate different aspects of "The Campus Martius;" and an opportunity is taken of dragging in, as it were by the ears, the "thundering legion" praying to the God of the Christians. The seventh has for title "The Campus Martius under Julius Cæsar;" and, as might have been expected, the murder of Cæsar and the burning of his body are introduced into the picture. The eighth deals with the "Via Triumphalis;" the ninth, with "The Mausoleum of Augustus;" the tenth, with "The Cælian Hill;" the eleventh, with "San Gregorio;" the twelfth, with "The Catacombs;" and the thirteenth, with "St. Peter's." The artist groups well and colours well; shows excellent taste in the management of foreground and background; puts a great deal into a small space, but is at the same time clear as well as minute; and was evidently inspired by that love of the task undertaken which acts as the gas in a balloon for the purpose of giving buoyancy to the mass. Nor must proper credit be withheld from the painter for a certain independence and originality of thought and style.

All scents sold in perfumers' shops and used for the purpose of sweetening humanity and pleasing the olfactory organs of oneself and one's neighbours are, or ought to be, based upon some essence or essences extracted from some flower or flowers; and whatever literary production is even remotely connected with the perfume of flowers is fitly introduced to notice under the auspices of M. Alphonse Karr. It is, therefore, in happy accordance with all that the advocates of propriety could desire when the author of "*Hors de Mon Jardin*" appears as the writer of a preface to *Le Livre des Parfums*, by Eugène Rimmel (Chapman and Hall). The preface, thrown off in the writer's own chatty, pleasant, piquant style, bears witness to his possession of such miraculous gifts in the way of smell and of such strong sentiments touching the adoption by every woman of her own suitable and unchangeable perfume that everything appertaining to perfumery must be to him a matter of really serious consideration. The book itself he puts in the category of "good books," books from which "we learn something in an agreeable manner;" and so much commendation is undoubtedly its due. It is in French; and it is something more and better than a mere translation of "*The Book of Perfumes*" which was published in English some ten years ago. A great deal of information, which must have been collected at no little cost of time and trouble, is presented in a very readable form; and there are numerous illustrations, coloured and uncoloured, some

elegant, some quaint, some grotesque, some simple and explanatory, but all useful, or amusing, or interesting, and amounting in number to more than four hundred. The work is divided into twelve chapters, to which are added three appendices, the chapters for the most part containing a historical account, from the early Egyptian times down to our days, of perfumers, perfumery, and kindred matters, and the appendices exhibiting lists of plants and flowers used, or capable of being used, in Europe and elsewhere, for the production of perfumery.

It is generally known that Gibraltar is considered pleasant quarters, not so much on account of its intrinsic beauties and charms as of the ease with which young officers of a romantic and adventurous turn may get away from it and plunge expectantly into the "land of love and mystery" which is less poetically called Spain. Readers may possibly have had quite enough of the tales recorded by fast—or, at any rate, light-hearted and somewhat light-headed—captains and subalterns who spend their short leave of absence from the rock in ogling Spanish women, carrying on flirtations, getting involved in dangerous or ridiculous predicaments, and listening to comrades' tragic stories about something not more clearly connected with Gibraltar or Spain than with Dan or Beersheba; but, in case there should still be a demand for such narratives, attention may be drawn to *Sorties from "Gib."* by E. Dync Fenton, late Captain 86th (Royal County Down) Regiment (Tinsley). The sorties may be pronounced lively and bold, and not less worthy than many others of the same or a similar kind, and made from the same place, of meeting with success. They are described as having been undertaken "in quest of sensation and sentiment;" and so far, perhaps, they may be considered to have been eminently triumphant, for it is not asserted that the sensation sought for was to be particularly novel, or the sentiment particularly delicate or profound.

In spite of a jerky style, and in spite of something that savours of perfunctory researches into classical mythology and Roman history (in which the name of Otho is not to be found amongst the *Kings*), there is no little power of attraction in *The Valley of Poppies*, by Joseph Hutton (Chapman and Hall). A certain air of poetry pervades the descriptive, narrative, and reflective portions, and exercises that undefinable fascination which is wrought upon the reader's mind by some simple, pathetic old ballad. Neither the characters nor the dialogue are, on the one hand, strikingly original and remarkable, or, on the other, amusingly or instructively suggestive of real life; but the tale is, on the whole, touching, and is touchingly foreshadowed in the early pages. Of incidents there are very few; and the chief of them are worked out by means of the familiar, and perhaps somewhat over-tried, machinery of the bill, the broker's man, and all the dreary and often terrible consequences of debt lightly and even unconsciously incurred. In the present case the consequences include the death of a sweet creature whose name is Ruth, whose graces are innumerable, whose demerits are none. The novel is prettily and appropriately entitled; for it prominently presents the picture of an elderly man, retired from active service in the field of life, joggling on sleepily, dreamily, to the grave, and the picture is drawn in a style probably in vogue amongst the lotus-eaters.

You may sometimes, though not so frequently as would be acceptable, light upon a book which wears the form and rejoices in the title indicative of a romance, but which, when it is tackled, is discovered to be rather dry reading, so far as romantic and adventurous elements are concerned; whilst, by way of recompense, it yields good store of unexpected entertainment of a less exciting, but, to say the least, more wholesome kind. Thus it is with *A Novel with Two Heroes*, by Elliott Gracme (Charles Griffin and Co.). The title, no doubt, kindles a desire for, and an expectation of, extraordinary and, maybe, sanguinary encounters between two unexceptionable or exceptionable adversaries; but, so far as the first of two volumes is concerned, there is nothing more than some uncommon scenes and uncommon characters uncommonly well described; and, in the second volume, there is the same good description intermingled with incidents leading to as heartrending a catastrophe as sentimentalists, inclined to melancholy, could imagine. The volumes demand a reasonable amount of patience; but the patience, which is not particularly severe, will be amply rewarded.

The translation, by Mr. Robert Black, M.A., of Guizot's *History of France for the Rising Generation* (Sampson Low, Marston, Low, and Searle) is a work of sound quality and enduring use. The first volume, consisting of more than six hundred large and clearly-printed pages, with about sixty engravings, of good designs, and a map, has been completed in monthly issues. Its narrative begins with the ancient Phœnician settlements on the coasts of Gaul and the Greek colony at Marseilles; it relates the conquest of that country by Julius Cæsar and its condition as a province of the Roman Empire, the establishment of Christianity there, the Frankish invasion, the Merovingian kingdom, the change of dynasty effected by Pepin, the reign of Charlemagne and his successors, the feudal constitution of France under the Capets, the Norman intrusion, the Crusades, and other notable events, to the early part of the fourteenth century, some time before the long wars with England commenced. The style and manner of M. Guizot, in this book, are designedly simple, as intended for the instruction of young persons; but few students of mature age will deny that it offers them substantial food for thought; and no one, however wise and learned, can pretend to be above reading what M. Guizot has written upon a subject of this kind. Mr. Black has done his part well, converting the good French prose into as good English. The volumes will be a handsome set on the library shelf, or may be given, with much propriety, for a prize at a school or college.

The editor of the *Leisure Hour*, who is Dr. James Macaulay, has reprinted his "First Impressions of America and its People," in a small volume entitled *Across the Ferry*, which is a jocular way of saying that the broad Atlantic has become as easy of passage as a mere strait or river. Notwithstanding this slight upon the ocean, he devotes a chapter to the Cunard steamer voyage from Liverpool to New York, in August, 1870. A hundred pages are filled with all that he saw and learnt at New York, from which he travels to Boston; and thence, taking Niagara in his way, to Chicago and Cincinnati. We had the advantage of being able to quote his description of Chicago, from the *Leisure Hour*, at the time of the great fire in that Western city. His account of the recent controversy in the State of Ohio upon the attempted exclusion of the Bible from the common schools, with the decision of the Judges of the Superior Court against the constitutional legality of that proceeding, may be commended to Mr. Dixon, M.P., and the Birmingham Secular Education League, who are generally disposed to admire the American institutions. The condition and prospects of the negro race, since the abolition of slavery, are carefully noted and estimated by Dr. Macaulay, but he did not extend his tour to the Southern States. Philadelphia and Washington are described; and many details are given of the organisation of religious and philanthropic agencies, throughout the Republic, and the statistics of different sects or churches.





THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES BOAT-RACE: HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE ON A RACE DAY.  
SEE PAGE 295.



## FINE ARTS.

## NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION GALLERY.

The English pictures in the present exhibition are by painters generally less well known than are their foreign rivals, at least in their own countries. It is to be regretted that more of our best artists do not see the policy of supporting some small gallery, such as this, and contributing to it choice cabinet examples. By doing so the limited dimensions of the gallery would ensure a higher average than is possible in the larger, more comprehensive exhibitions; and thus a fairer and much-needed test of comparison of the native and foreign schools would be afforded—the latter being usually represented in this country by small collections, very much more select than is any public exhibition of English pictures.

There are, however, a few contributions here by English painters of established reputation, as well as several works—generally of equal merit—by young and “rising” artists. Mr. Haynes Williams sends a capital illustration of Spanish life, in “The Barber’s Shop” (169)—a favourite rendezvous for gossiping in Spain, as elsewhere. A grey but young-looking priest, sleek and ruddy, with an air of pompous indolence, still smoking his cigarito, is submitting to the operations of the barber, who, lightly touching the ecclesiastical cranium and flourishing his razor with professional grace, like a fencer in the “salute,” prepares to make a second assault on the hirsute stubble. In another part of the shop the last customer, a young matador—a dandy every inch of him—standing before a glass, gives the finishing touch to his cravat, the smug grin of self-satisfaction on the face that is reflected from the glass being irresistibly comic. But attitude, character, and expression are alike commendable in all three figures; while technically the picture is far in advance of the painter’s previous efforts. Mr. Williams was probably attracted to Spain and Spanish subjects by the example of the late John Philip, yet his style is sufficiently individualised; he is not obscured by the great man’s shadow, like some of his followers. Mr. Gavin is a close imitator of Philip in his two subjects from New Orleans, “Emancipation” (182) and “American Slave” (183). Philip’s characteristics are even exaggerated in these works; their great richness of colour and force of effect are, nevertheless, undeniable.

Mr. Charles Lucy’s half-length life-size figure of “Beatrice Cenci” (119) clasping a crucifix to her bosom, if not equal in strength and solidity to earlier works, has an elevation of aim and pathetic sentiment rare in English pictures, and therefore deserving respectful recognition; especially as those qualities are referable to long practice in the severe, and, in this country, ill-rewarded, school of historical painting. Mr. Selous supports his reputation as a skilful designer in “Courtship in Classic Times” (144); but the attention is drawn from the merit of the composition by the too florid colouring. Mr. Haylar’s “Pick-a-Back” (136) is a spirited example of this popular painter. “Shrimpers on the Beach at Dunkerque” (124), by Mr. Stannus, shows observation of and fidelity to nature in a degree which, if rendered with fuller impasto and richer colour, would enable the artist to take a much higher position than he has yet occupied as a painter of the sea and coast scenery. Mr. Gale sends a small, daintily-finished Eastern head of more than usual excellence, styled “A Jericho Rose” (26).

By Mr. Hennessy, an American artist of much promise, there are two pictures possessing considerable freshness and originality—“Spring Flowers” (179) and “Golden Hill” (42); the latter represents two graceful female figures walking down a green slope steeped in sunshine, athwart which are cast their shadows and those of neighbouring trees. Mr. Griswold, another American painter, has a picture (116) with novel, artistic effect of “Winter Twilight” over a snowy landscape. There are nice little examples, too, of Mr. Thom, also an American artist. Mr. C. Webb, who should take a good position at home, though his style has evidently been acquired in the school of Düsseldorf, contributes a picture admirable for character-painting, lighting, and colour of a “Malade Imaginaire” (177) listening to a patient curé as he reads passages from a favourite author. Other noteworthy figure-pictures are “Up in the World” (133), by Mr. Bayes, which we are engraving; “A Refractory Customer” (142), an amusing picture by Mr. T. Gray; “Nature’s Child” (123), by Mr. N. Laing; a child’s head (79), by Mr. C. Bauerlé, handled with uncommon spirit and very sweet in expression; and contributions by J. W. Chapman, G. Bonavia, H. M. Hay, R. Farren, and J. H. Walker.

Mr. Couldery, a rising young animal-painter, who has already made his mark at this gallery with the popular “Jack in the Box,” which we engraved, sends a picture (92) of three dogs expectantly waiting for a feed, which, for truth to canine expression and textural imitation, could hardly be surpassed. In “A Spring Morning” (173) Mr. Luker steps out of his usual track with advantage to his art. The sheep pictures by Mr. C. Jones also deserve mention. Mrs. O. Newcomen shows herself mistress of a singularly broad and artistic style in her group of cart-horses, called “Dinner Time” (141). Among the English landscapes proper there are few important works, but many small pictures of merit. One of the most striking as well as largest works of this class is the view of “The Rinderhorn and Snowy Alps, from the Gemmi Pass” (151), by Mr. Sydney Hodges. A dark twilight scene on a Scotch loch, “Lifting the Plash-Net—Argyleshire” (58), by P. Dunbar, is another meritorious large work. Two views on the Devonshire coast (35 and 135), by Mr. Naish, are remarkable for their careful topographic delineation of the localities selected, and for their unconventional rendering of the effects of sunlight struggling through sea haze. It must be confessed, however, that the geological features of the scenery of this district do not lend themselves readily to pictorial requirements.

Mr. J. Peel’s thoroughly English landscapes will find many admirers—particularly “Evening: after a Storm” (170), with its plashy road and partly cleared sky. Equally homely and truthful are the landscapes by Mr. De Breanski; “The Mill at Ruabon” (36), by Mr. Vernon, with its sense of pictorial composition; the realistic, but rather cold, “Cottage Home, Hampstead” (34), by Mr. J. E. Newton; Mr. H. Lucy’s modest, sweetly-toned “Sheepfold” (10); Mr. Rowley’s careful and accurate study of the bed of a Welsh stream (102); Mr. Lupton’s delicately-painted “Water-Mill” (23); a small landscape by Mr. A. B. Collier; and a Winter scene (15) by Mr. G. A. Williams. Moonlight and its effects are represented with felicity and excellent keeping in M. T. O. Hume’s landscapes; with creditable truthfulness and skill in a landscape by Miss C. F. Williams; and with charming feeling in a little scrap by Mr. Teniswood. Lastly, we commend to special notice for their exquisitely artistic suggestiveness two tiny landscapes by Mr. Aumonier—“Thames Barges” (24) and “New Cookham.”

In the centre of the gallery is a stand, with swinging leaves (similar to those used at South Kensington), which admits the additional exhibition of about a hundred water-colour drawings, a fair proportion of which are above mediocrity. The arrangement practically much increases the

space, while it has the further recommendation that the drawings may be removed and replaced as purchased.

The authorities at South Kensington have published, under the title “A Five-Years’ Cruise Round the World,” a “Guide” to the Duke of Edinburgh’s highly interesting loan collection now exhibiting at the museum. The guide is not a dry list like an ordinary catalogue, but contains a short narrative of the voyages of the *Galathea*, and an instructive description of the numerous and various curiosities of art and nature collected by his Royal Highness.

The Council of the Society of Arts are inviting subscriptions from members to provide a memorial in connection with the thanksgiving in St. Paul’s for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, the president of the society. The memorial is to be in the form of a painted window to be set up in the cathedral, thus helping at the same time to complete the decoration of the interior of that edifice. The council are also about to print a limited number of sets of the twenty-nine plates etched by James Barry; and a series of the etchings will appear at the forthcoming Exhibition of Art and Industry in Ireland. The plates etched by Barry have never before been issued in so complete and extended a form; many of them are almost unknown, sixteen of them having come into the possession of the society, by gift, in the year 1851.

The people of Chester presented, on Saturday last, a full-length life-size portrait of the Marquis of Westminster to the Marchioness, to commemorate his Lordship’s succession to the estate and title, and his connection with the city as its representative for twenty years in Parliament. The portrait is by Mr. Millais, and it is understood that it will appear in the forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Academy.

The Burlington Club intend to hold an exhibition of pictures and drawings by Holbein, to open about the end of April, at the rooms of the club, Savile-row. The exhibition will include pictures and drawings in the Windsor and other Royal collections.

It is understood that the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Elcho, Sir Richard Wallace, Sir Coutts Lindsay, and others will lend works of art to the fine-art galleries of the Bethnal-green branch of the South Kensington Museum.

The restoration of Exeter Cathedral is being rapidly proceeded with, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Scott. The Lady Chapel is completed, with the exception of the reredos and flooring; the central panel of the reredos is to contain an alto-relievo. The massive Purbeck pillars of the choir are being thoroughly repaired. Traces of coloured ornamentation having been found on the stonework of the ceiling, it will be decorated simply, and only sufficiently to set off the beauty of the carving. The carved woodwork for the choir stalls, &c., promises to be one of the finest things in the way of wood carving to be found in the kingdom. A marble pulpit will replace the old wood structure. About £19,000 is still required to complete the restoration.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## WHITE LEAD—CHLORINE—SALT CAKE.

Professor Odling, M.B., F.R.S., in his ninth lecture on the Alkali Manufacture, on Thursday week, the 14th inst., gave a description of the methods of preparing ordinary white lead, a basic carbonate of the metal:—1, by decomposing basic acetate of lead solution in a current of carbonic acid gas (the result of which is useless as a pigment); 2, by the exposure of gratings of pure lead for a long time to the joint action of air, moisture, acetic acid vapour, and carbonic acid, generated by the decay of spent tan. As the metallic lead used has been smelted from galena, and as galena is soluble in warm muriatic acid, forming chloride of lead, Mr. Pattinson was led to decompose this chloride by carbonate of lime or magnesia, in order to obtain carbonate of lead, and thus avoid the smelting. Eventually he not only made a white lead of the best quality, but procured a considerable amount of silver from the undissolved residuum. After amply illustrating the details of these interesting processes, Dr. Odling proceeded to consider the use of muriatic acid in the production of chlorine, which is effected by means of the oxygen of the air at a moderate heat. By Mr. Henry Deacon’s process this reaction is effected by passing muriatic acid vapour, as evolved by the action of sulphuric acid upon common salt, together with a sufficiency of air, through heated chambers packed with broken stoneware into which a small proportion of sulphate of copper has been absorbed, the action of which has not yet been satisfactorily explained. This process, at present partially employed, is gradually coming into use. Chlorine, however, is ordinarily manufactured by the action of aqueous muriatic acid on peroxide of manganese. As by this method certain waste corrosive liquids are discharged into the neighbouring streams, and as a certain amount of manganese is thus wasted, Mr. Weldon has invented a process for utilising these liquors and recovering the manganese from them, which Dr. Odling illustrated by experiments. The result of the action of sulphuric acid on common salt, after the evolution of chlorine, is termed salt cake, sulphate of sodium, or Glauber’s salts. When crystallised this resembles Epsom salts, and was formerly used in medicine. The crystals contain 56 per cent of solid water, the liquefaction of which during solution is attended by a great absorption of heat or production of cold, exhibited in causing freezing; and, conversely, in crystallisation 56 per cent of liquid water is converted into solid water, with great evolution of heat. The sulphate of sodium has a maximum of solubility in water at 91 deg. Fahr.

## THE ALPHABET AND ITS ORIGIN.

Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 15th inst., by stating that he proposed to consider, 1, the origin of writing and the manner of its development in different parts of the globe; 2, the original alphabet from which our own was derived; and, 3, the history and development of that original alphabet. That many savages in the lower stages of civilisation have some ideas of pictorial records he proved by referring to diagrams illustrating the pictorial writing of Esquimaux, North Americans, and others; and he showed that those of the Mexicans not only represent wars, migrations, famines, and phases of domestic life, but give dates; while in Peru there appears to have existed a kind of Memoria Technica. The Mexican system of writing improved, but never became alphabetical. The Chinese characters were at first pictorial; but in time the early plain outlines were changed into forms more in accordance with a method of writing. The language is monosyllabic, and about 450 words are made up by different accents or tones to 1200, one sound representing more than one sense. The early forms of Egyptian hieroglyphics, which seem to have been both pictorial and symbolic, afterwards became syllabic. Their most formal writ was the true hieroglyphic; the more cursive being termed hieratic, and the most cursive, demotic. Cuneiform writing was probably of similar origin, but modified, in consequence of the method of writing by impressed wedgelike

triangles. After referring to diagrams illustrating these various kinds of writing, Mr. Evans pointed to the scientific hieroglyphics in use by ourselves, such as the signs of the zodiac and the planets, and the mathematical signs = and ÷. 2. According to the testimony of ancient historians, the Phœnicians were the first inventors of a real alphabet, the earliest known example being probably the recently discovered Moabite stone, dating before 900 B.C. From the Phœnician names Aleph, Beth, Gimel, Daleth, &c., the Greek names Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta were derived and adopted by the Romans; and the order of the letters is preserved in the 119th Psalm and other parts of the Bible. By the help of a series of interesting diagrams, Mr. Evans traced the intimate connection between the Roman, Greek, and Phœnician alphabets, letter by letter, illustrating his remarks by drawings of ancient coins and inscriptions. 3. He then went through the early Phœnician alphabet, with the object of showing that the names of letters were not arbitrary, and that each had a meaning, though not in all cases to be recognised with certainty; and he further illustrated his ideas by exhibiting some new diagrams suggestive of still earlier forms of the letters more closely resembling the objects which he considered they were intended to represent. After discussing several objections to this opinion, he said that the Phœnicians seem to have taken the first idea from the Egyptians, and then to have invented for themselves a more purely literal and therefore more simple and useful alphabet. This does not appear, like the letters of late hieroglyphics, to consist of a few survivors from a whole army of symbols, but to bear some traces of sequence, since it includes the names for ox and house, door and wicket, hand and palm, water and fish, eye and mouth, and similar objects. Judging from this alphabet, its inventors appear to have been a settled agricultural people, with a civilisation equal at least to that of the bronze-using inhabitants of the Swiss lake dwellings. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the President, was in the chair.

## ANTHROPOMORPHIC DEMONS.

Mr. Moncreux D. Conway, in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, entered upon the consideration of demons in the human form, and their development from that of animals, through the changing circumstances and fears of men. Thus the Africans represent the devil as a white man, through dread of their kidnappers; while in India he is believed to be black. In Nova Scotia the Mimacs, or Red Indians, partially subject to Christianity, have changed their original one powerful deity, named Manitou, to two—terming the good one, the Great Spirit, and the evil one, Manitou. Evil has thus gained a personification; and no doubt in time its manifold forms will be regarded as varied shapes of the ex-god. This metamorphosis Mr. Conway still further illustrated by reference to the account in the Zendavesta of the phenomena attending the birth of Zoroaster, through the attacks of the demon agents of the wicked Ahriman, in the forms of malignant magicians, who were eventually defeated by Divine interpositions. Various as evils are, said Mr. Conway, they have in common the element of pain, and suggest their common source; and when once that step has been taken, and the one source of all particular evils is personified, there must come in the train of such a conception ideas of purpose, malevolence, and will, which are inseparable from man’s perception of his own powers and motives. Man can have no idea of will or motive except as found in his own nature. Anthropomorphic deities and demons come, therefore, out of the structural action of the human mind; and that was a philosophical father who said to his son, when afraid to enter a dark room, “Don’t be afraid; you will meet nothing worse than yourself.” Even the vegetable world has felt the influence of the dualism between good and evil; and various trees and plants have good or bad characters. Some races regard a trembling tree as having a bad conscience; and there is a legend that Judas hanged himself on an aspen-tree. Many evil stories have also been told of the walnut, and a body of legend has arisen respecting the mandrake. The grand centralisation of evil in some arch-fiend confused this old classification of animals and plants as good and evil; and this chief was naturally deemed able to transform himself into any shape he pleased. Hence arose the fantastic combinations termed griffins, chimæras, and other monsters enveloped in animal superstitions, and a most revolting phase of demonism connected with the eastern doctrine of transmigration of souls into animal forms. In relation to this Mr. Conway related the Talmudic legend of the first wife of Adam, Lilith, her expulsion from Eden for her wickedness, and her evil brood of demons, ever seeking to take possession of the human form; connected with which is the belief in vampires, once so prevalent in various parts of the Continent. In concluding his lecture Mr. Conway said that there is no warrant in the Christian religion for the devil with horns and cloven or clubbed hoof, or for the deceitful pixies which haunt the rural imagination in Western Europe; and he related various illustrative legends derived from the classical and northern mythologies, and referred to pictures ornamenting old manuscript Bibles and other works, specimens of which he laid before his audience.

## THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—REFLEX ACTIONS.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., F.R.S.E., in his concluding lecture, on Tuesday last, after referring again to the excitability and conductivity of nerves, considered their electromotivity, or the production of electric currents by living nerves—a property which is diminished by throwing a nerve into action. By this diminution, he said Bernstein had been enabled to calculate the wave-length of nerve-action. The nerves are divided into centrifugal (those conveying messages from nerve-cells), centripetal (those conveying influences to nerve-cells), and intercentral (those conveying influences between nerve-cells). The centrifugal nerves may be motor, secretory, or trophic—that is, either producing muscular motion, or secretion, or engaged in the nourishment of the various tissues—of which last we have very little definite knowledge. Centripetal nerves are divided into sensory (those ministering to our organs of sense), nerves which excite to reflex action, and inhibitory nerves. Reflex actions (best observed in muscles and glands) are so called because an influence passes to a nerve-centre, through a centripetal nerve, and then from the centre through a centrifugal nerve to a muscle or gland. They take place without sensation or volition, and are involuntary. Some motor actions are always reflex: for example, the passage of the food through the back part of the mouth and the gullet, the will having no power over this movement; and other motor actions are voluntary or involuntary—for instance, respiration. Even those muscular actions, such as speaking, which require so much education ere they can be well performed, after a while may be performed unconsciously, or reflexly. After much practice we may read aloud, give due emphasis, and turn the page when necessary, and yet be perfectly unconscious of the action, thinking of something else all the time—the most wonderful examples of reflex action known. As an illustration, the professor exhibited a frog from which the brain had been removed, and which therefore had lost all sense of pain. When a drop of vinegar was applied to the skin of the back on an



An interesting time was spent, on Thursday week, by many visitors to the Forest-gate District Schools, an institution for the training of pauper children, when a general examination of the children and a distribution of prizes were made.





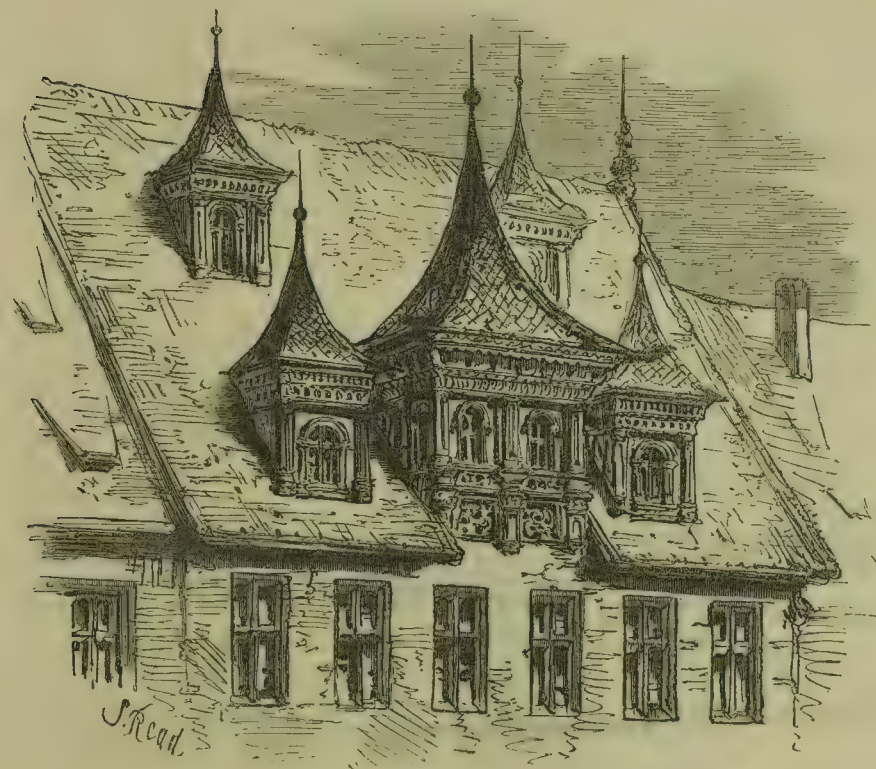
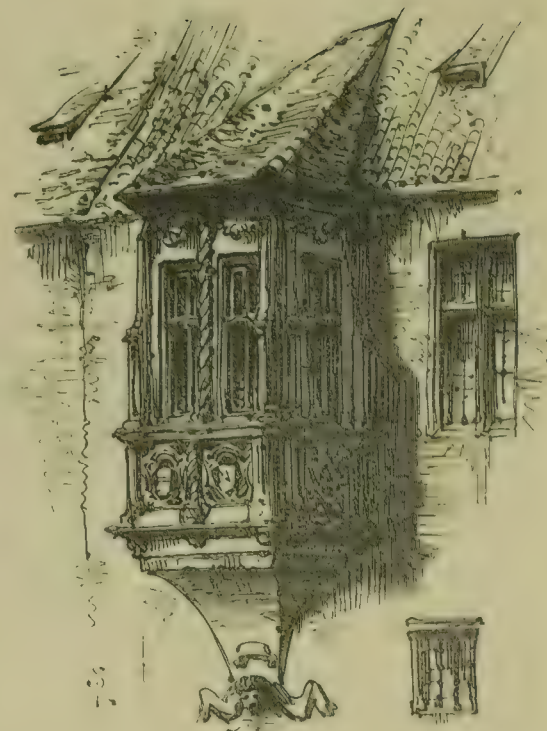
THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: A METROPOLITAN RAILWAY STATION ON A RACE DAY.  
SEE PAGE 15.



## Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

## NUREMBERG.

The antiquity of Nuremberg, or Nürnberg, as it is called by the Germans, cannot be traced so far back as would have pleased the erudite fancy of some local chroniclers. There is no good authority for the legend of its foundation by a Nero, of classical and Imperial Rome, who was supposed to have given his name to this city. Its earliest recorded existence belongs to the Middle Ages, and to the "Holy Roman Empire" of Germany, long after the time of Charlemagne. The first mention of "Noremberg" is in a Latin deed of 1050, whereby freedom was bestowed on a female slave. About fifty years later this place, rebelling against the Emperor Henry IV., had to endure a two months' siege, and was subdued by hunger. The Emperor then put it under the control of a Burg-Graf (or Burgrave), who dwelt in his Castle (Burg), here known as the Reichs-Feste, built on a steep rock overlooking the town. The Empire passed, in 1138, from the Saxon dynasty of two preceding centuries, to the Swabian line of Hohenstaufen. This change was favourable to the liberty and prosperity of Nuremberg, being in the Swabian or Franconian region. Under Conrad III., the first Emperor of that house, it grew apace on both sides of the river Pegnitz. The Benedictine monastery of St. Egidius brought here a set of men, who were skilled in the arts and useful knowledge, as well as devoted to religion. The great Emperor Frederick I., nicknamed Barbarossa, and his not less famous grandson, Frederick II., held their Diet, or Reichstag, at Nuremberg on several occasions. A charter of large political and commercial privileges was granted to this city by Frederick II. This was confirmed and improved, towards the end of the thirteenth century, by one of the first Emperors of the house of Hapsburg. But in the disputes about the succession, fifty years later, upon the death of Bavarian Ludwig, the Town





Council and the working-class people took opposite sides. There was an insurrection, and the town councillors were forcibly turned out. They soon came back, with the Emperor's forces to help them, and the malcontents were punished. The journeymen cutlers and butchers, who had not joined the revolt of the other handicrafts, were rewarded by the institution of a yearly carnival dance. In 1365 the new Constitution of the Empire, styled the Golden Bull, was signed at Nuremberg. The frequent conflicts between these Free Towns and the feudal nobles led the former to establish Civic Leagues for their mutual defence. The Swabian League was headed by Nuremberg in 1384. When the Burggrave Friedrich, in 1419, purchased the Mark of Brandenburg from the Emperor, he left Nuremberg to take care of itself. Its Castle was one night attacked, captured, and burnt by a neighbouring Baron, who pretended to avenge some quarrel of the Duke of Bayern-Ingolstadt. But it is doubtful whether the townsfolk grieved much for the destruction of the Margrave's Castle. Their safety was threatened in the Hussite wars, and they paid a large money ransom when the enemy came near. Nuremberg, having so bought her exemption from the pending hostilities, was entrusted with the keeping of the Imperial crown jewels, which remained there until 1796. She kept, likewise, the treasures of several German abbeys and monasteries; splendid ecclesiastical vestments, stiff with gold and precious stones, and sacred relics beyond all price; the spear that pierced the side of Christ, the crown of thorns, and links of the chains with which the Apostles were bound. From the date of 1449, when the citizens finally gained their complete emancipation from feudal bondage, this town began its era of highest opulence and renown.

And the brave and thrifty burghers boasted in their uncouth rhyme,  
That their great imperial city stretched its hand through every clime.

They had a rhymed proverb, "*Nürnberg's Hand geht in alles Land*," to which Mr. Longfellow alludes. Their mercantile relations were, indeed, extensive in that age. The commerce of India and the Levant, coming by sea to Italy, found its overland route across South Germany to Flanders, where it was reshipped for England, and for the northern and western shores of France. Nuremberg was an important dépôt of this profitable trade, standing halfway between Venice and Antwerp. It was the seat, too, of various manufacturing industries—the Birmingham of mediæval Europe—making all kinds of iron, brass, and other metal wares, besides glass and porcelain, with machines, instruments, and toys of ingenious invention. These last-mentioned products of Nuremberg, in the fifteenth century, are a long list. The arts of wire-drawing and wire-weaving, for instance, in 1440, the invention of gun-locks or pistol-locks, that of pocket clocks or watches, the air-gun, the pedal and other improvements of organs, the harpsichord, the clarionet, and different musical instruments, belong to Nuremberg. The townsfolk grew rich, as they deserved; they were liberal, tasteful, and learned. In 1470 Antony Koberger set up his printing press here. In 1487 a Nuremberg poet, Conrad Celtes, was crowned with laurel by the Emperor.

This leads us to notice the Meister-Singers, who contributed much to the creation of German literature. They differed considerably from the Minne-Singers, or German Troubadours, who had frequented the court of the Swabian Emperors two centuries before. The Meisters were commonly plain citizens and tradesmen, who studied poetry for their own entertainment and the edification of the people. They did not seek to win the favour of knights and lords and ladies of rank with amorous ditties and chivalric romances. Comedies of morality, fables like "*Reinecke Fuchs*" (Reynard the Fox), metrical tales like those of Chaucer, full of homely interest, and collections of proverbs in verse, or didactic pieces, were the fruits of their lucubrations.

As the weaver plied his shuttle, wove he too the mystic rhyme;  
And the smith his iron measures hammered to the anvil's chime.

The celebrated Hans Sachs, born in 1494, was the son of a tailor, and began working life as a shoemaker, but won the highest literary reputation in this school. He was the author of more than six thousand separate verse compositions, of which those still extant fill five folio volumes. They are shrewd and lively, the outcome of a healthy mind, one both merry and wise.

But his house is now an almshouse, with a nicely-sanded floor,  
And a garland in the window, and his face above the door.

This old house is in the Spital-Platz. Hans Sachs died at the age of eighty-seven; many of his contemporaries and fellow-townsmen are well known. The geographer and navigator, Martin Behaim, was an old man, at Lisbon, when Hans Sachs was born; but his Nuremberg house may be seen in the Herren Markt. He was the first who made a terrestrial globe, and predicted the discovery of a Western Continent long before Columbus, though his own voyages were limited to the Azores and the west coast of Africa, in Portuguese ships. But the most illustrious name is that of a man of genius and virtue, whose biography has recently employed the pens of several English writers. His works have not ceased to win the admiration of art-critics and art-scholars.

Here, while Art was still Religion, with a simple, reverent heart,  
Lived and laboured Albrecht Dürer, the Evangelist of Art.

He was born here, in 1411, and for some time practised his father's trade of goldsmith, but exchanged it, in middle life, for the profession of painter. He visited Italy, was the friend of Raphael, and painted two or three of his finest pictures for churches at Venice. The patronage he had from the Emperors Maximilian and Charles V. enhanced his repute while living; and Nuremberg gave him a stately public funeral when he died, in 1528. His sympathies with the faith of the Church Reformers have added to the estimation in which he is personally held among Protestants. And his domestic sorrows, with an uncongenial wife, have made his life interesting to many readers. For versatility of talent, he may be compared with Michael Angelo or Leonardo Da Vinci. He was the first German artist who knew the rules of perspective and the anatomy of the body. He was a landscape-painter, as well as a painter of noble figures; an engraver on wood and copper; the inventor of colour-printing with wooden blocks, and perhaps of etching; the author of treatises on geometry, and the designer, we are told, of the fortifications of Nuremberg, as Michael Angelo designed those of Florence.

Hence in silence and in sorrow, toiling still with busy hand,  
Like an emigrant he wandered, seeking for the Better Land.  
Fairer seems the ancient city, and the sunshine seems more fair.  
That he once has trod the pavement, that he once has breathed its air.

The colossal bronze statue of Albert Dürer, a work of Rauch, the eminent sculptor of Berlin, but cast here at Nuremberg, was erected thirty years ago in the Milk Market, now styled the Albrecht-Dürer-Platz. His house, too, may be seen in the Winkler-Gasse. There is a statue of Melancthon, who, though not a Nuremberger, was founder of the Gymnasium or High School here, in front of which this statue is placed. Other famous men of the sixteenth century are the artists and sculptors Adam Kraft, Veit Stoss, Peter Vischer, and Heinrich Behaim, whose works adorn their native city.

For Nuremberg, as for Florence, whose historical ex-

perience it seems to have shared, the age of its fullest activity and glory was a time of frequent civil turmoils. We read of a fierce fight, in 1502, between the soldiers of the Margrave Casimir and the townsmen, led by Ullman Stromer; three hundred of the latter were slain. The Reformation, in 1525, was eagerly hailed by the citizens. They suppressed the Augustinian convent, defied the Bishop of Bamberg, joined the League of Protestant towns, and signed the Augsburg Confession. Six out of seven inhabitants are Protestants to this day. Their town was honoured with several visits by the Emperor Charles V., and remained loyal to him in his contest with the Elector of Saxony, one of whose partisans bombarded Nuremberg, but failed to take it by assault. In the seventeenth century, during the Thirty Years' War, the armies of Mansfield and Tilly, of Wallenstein and King Gustavus Adolphus, which encountered or pursued each other in this part of Germany, brought Nuremberg to the verge of ruin. The peace, finally concluded about 1650, left this old Free City plunged in distress. Commerce had found new channels; manufactures were removed elsewhere. Nuremberg slowly and steadily declined, till its financial embarrassments, shortly before the French Revolution, caused its military occupation by the King of Prussia, as a pledge for money due. The French, under Jourdain, in 1796, found it an easy conquest. When the ancient empire of Germany, in 1806, was formally abolished, the political title of Nuremberg to self-government perished with it. Napoleon bound together the subservient German States in his Confederation of the Rhine; and the Kingdom of Bavaria swallowed up this old city, with its adjacent domain. There has been no event of more than local importance at Nuremberg since that time. It is merely a quiet, thrifty, provincial town. But it is still an interesting monument of the Past:

Quaint old town of toil and traffic, quaint old town of art and song,  
Memories haunt thy pointed gables, like the rooks that round them throng!

We must desire our readers to peruse once more this familiar poem of Longfellow's, in which every characteristic feature of Nuremberg is portrayed with one or two masterly strokes. The pencil of our travelled Artist, in the "*Leaves from a Sketch-Book*" we have engraved, renders with equal truth and taste some of the architectural aspects of the place. Topographical details are less acceptable; or it might be stated that Nuremberg is divided, by the Pegnitz, into the Sebald-Seite and the Lorenzer-Seite, named from the two great parish churches. The old walled town has four principal gates—the Frauen-Thor, the Spittler-Thor, the Neuc-Thor, and the Laufer-Thor—with ten smaller gates, defended by round towers. The river is spanned by many stone and wooden bridges; one of which, the Fleisch-Brücke, built in 1596, is like the Rialto of Venice. The Castle—founded in 1030, but the present one mostly built about 1538, and latterly restored—contains some apartments worth seeing; Ottmar's Chapel has four pillars, made by the devil—for a wager—in the time a priest required to say the mass. In the courtyard is a linden-tree, planted in 1024, by the Empress Cunigund, wife of Henry II. A portion of the Castle is shown in the sketch engraved, to the left hand, at the bottom of the page overleaf.

The two grand churches, however, present the greatest objects of attraction in Nuremberg. That of St. Lawrence, with its lofty towers of thirteenth-century architecture, and its fine sculptures outside, may first be noticed. Inside, we are amazed by the wondrous and beautiful "*Sacrament-house*," or Pyx, sculptured by Adam Kraft between 1496 and 1502. It is a cabinet of exquisitely-carved stone, with a lofty canopy, rising in a spire to the height of 64 ft., and terminating in a graceful downward curve, like that of a flower bending the slender top of its stalk; the whole is adorned with countless delicate forms of life. We may thence cross the town to St. Sebald's Church, and see another marvellous work of art—the tomb of that saint wrought in bronze by Peter Vischer and his five sons, from 1508 to 1519. It has been represented in this journal. An Engraving of Mr. S. Read's fine water-colour drawing of this subject, which attracted public notice at the Exhibition in 1870, was given by us on June 4 of that year. The high altar, with sculptures by Veit Stoss, the painted windows, and other masterpieces of art, will also claim the visitor's attention at St. Sebald's. But the manifold charms of Nuremberg for the lovers of artistic beauties, of antiquities, and of curiosities may not easily be told. Let the tourist go and look.

On and after April 1 third-class passengers will be conveyed by all trains upon the Midland Railway.

The warehouses of Messrs. Woolley and Sons, chemists, of Manchester, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

A Royal warrant has been issued revising the regulations applicable to first appointments to the Supply and Transport Sub-Department of the Control forces.

A meeting was held at King's Lynn, on Monday, in order to found a convalescent home at Hunstanton, within a few miles of the Norfolk residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Mr. Daniel Gurney, of North Runcorn, presided.

Lord Northbrook, the successor to the late Lord Mayo in the Viceroyalty of India, was, on Monday, entertained at luncheon, at the Southsea Assembly-Rooms, by the Mayor of Portsmouth (Mr. J. Baker) and the Mayoress, previous to his Lordship's departure for India. Covers were laid for upwards of 350 guests in the great hall of the Assembly-Rooms.

The lamentable loss of life caused by the capsizing of the cutter belonging to her Majesty's frigate *Ariadne* has been fully explained in a letter addressed to the Admiralty by Captain the Hon. Walter C. Carpenter. A man having fallen overboard, the cutter, manned by Sub-Lieutenants W. A. Jukes and W. J. Talbot and eight seamen, was sent to the rescue; but when returning to the ship she was struck broadside-on by a heavy sea, and instantly swamped. The starboard cutter was then lowered, and was immediately upset, one of her crew also being drowned. Altogether, eleven lives were lost.

Miss Rye has issued a circular, dated "*Our Western Home, Niagara, Canada, December, 1871*," in which she states that she left England on Oct. 24 last, with 130 little orphan or neglected girls, the sixth hundred of children who had crossed the Atlantic with her in rather less than two years. Before leaving home she reckoned that there were waiting to receive these children in Canada over 400 good homes, and she was grieved beyond measure that her party was so small compared with the openings waiting for such girls. But almost every one of these 130 children has already been put out in a comfortable home in the Dominion, and still the demand is so great, and the children are so much appreciated, that she has no less than 500 homes on her books waiting for future parties of the girls. Through the kind liberality of a friend, who has most generously placed £500 at her disposal, she has the happiness of opening a home, Avenue House, High-street, Pockham, for the reception of such children, and during the ensuing spring she hopes that many a poor helpless girl will be gathered in and prepared for her first voyage this year, which will be about the end of March.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If a large section of the House of Commons had desired to reinstate Sir Charles Dilke to the doubtful eminence from which public opinion had deposed him, no better course could have been taken than that pursued on Tuesday last. For the condemnation—which, if given in the usual way and with all possible force and vigour, would have been complete and effectual—has been neutralised by the irrational (we had almost said brutal) plan adopted to stop a discussion which was not likely, under the circumstances, to have gone on beyond the ineffable Mr. Auberon Herbert. Such a scene—happily, almost unique—deserves chronicling for the purpose of exhibiting it in all its hideousness of feature, and showing how "the first assemblage of gentlemen in the world" can behave on occasion. To descend to particulars. It was obvious at the very earliest hour of the meeting of the House that interest of that kind which induces people to go to witness a capital execution was in existence; that there was expectation of the gratification of that instinct which induces men to be always ready to hunt anything; and by the time business began every nook and cranny of the Chamber was filled. Conspicuous in the best seat on the bench below the right gangway was Sir Charles Dilke, looking very spruce in costume, and having an air of innocent unconsciousness about his demeanour, such as might well be assumed by anyone who was awaiting a complimentary reception. All appearances indicated that he was to have a reception; but, possibly, one the very reverse of complimentary. It chanced that in the pre-business there were one or two pungent episodes, some sparring which tended to warm up the spirits of the audience; and especially it was to be noted that the Opposition was in a state of readiness to explode on the slightest provocation. At the time, however, that Sir Charles Dilke's motion was called on the utmost quietude prevailed; so quiet, indeed, was the House that it seemed as if antagonism was gathering its breath for a burst. Ere the citizen-Baronet (as he is often called) could quite get into poise as he rose, and ere a single disapproving cheer could be uttered Lord Bury presented himself, like an apparition, in an unusual place—namely, one of the inclosed boxes at the bar—and, holding up a large volume, called out something about "privilege." Presently he was found to be demanding of the Speaker whether an avowed Republican was not a violator of the oath of allegiance to the Crown taken by members, and whether he had not forfeited his right to be heard in that character. The Opposition gave signs of intense delight at this intervention, and hope probably ran high that the odious motion would be suppressed. But the Speaker, whose readiness and firmness have been already well tested, dismissed the suggestion in a pooh-pooh manner, and Sir Charles Dilke appeared on his legs. Very hearty, deep, and loud were the groans of dissent, degenerating into hooting, with which he was greeted for a few moments; but prurient curiosity asserted itself, and for awhile, and mostly through his speech, he was suffered to go on without interruption. Probably ere long those who were willing to forego the usual overt antagonism in order that they might be gratified by rampant Democratic developments—by a sort of political acrobatic performance—were disappointed, for the House began to thin, and conversation between neighbouring members began. And for very good reason, for there was not a single attraction, not the slightest motive to excitement, either in the manner or the matter of Sir C. Dilke. In a harsh, grating monotone, with great rapidity of utterance, unrelieved by one solitary elocutionary grace, and with an entire absence of any rhetorical skill; keeping himself in an awkward position, and, as it were, reeling his speech off a series of slips of paper, he spoke unpleasantly for more than an hour. True, he spangled his statement with great names, as those of Dunning, Chatham, Burke, and Brougham; but their authority was not made use of with much aptness; and, altogether, there probably prevailed an opinion, when he concluded, that, if that was the sort of thing which set the populace of Newcastle into a frenzy of disloyalty, and precipitated the general people of the realm into Monarchical demonstrations, both were moved on very small provocation. In short, if the policy of leaving Sir C. Dilke to himself and leaving his speech unnoticed had been adopted, the matter would have been a simple *fiasco*.

Something of this appeared to have occurred to a few members who called out for a division then; but this did not suit Mr. Gladstone, who had been champing and pawing like an impatient courser, and who sprang to his feet with a bound, and, looking round, with the light of battle burning brightly in his eye, reared himself for a furious onset. His speech was, in its way and for its purpose—the personal demolition of Sir Charles Dilke—a tremendous success; for it was one continued burst of denial of assertions, sarcastic and grimly-humorous girding at Sir C. Dilke, and passionate declarations of loyalty to the Crown, and specially to the person of her Majesty, put in the way of appeal, which was responded to tumultuously by the Opposition. Never, perhaps, has Mr. Gladstone been so genuinely sympathised with by his political opponents as now. Sometimes when he is in accord with them they cheer him, but now they were in raptures with him, and they elevated him to the "high topgallant" of their favour. In the meanwhile the Ministerialists sat silent, nearly moody, far from enraptured, probably owing to their not receiving the refutation of and the answer to the facts and assertions of the mover which they expected. When he concluded, it was obvious that he and the Opposition were in agreement as to closing the discussion at once, so that the advent of Mr. Auberon Herbert, with palpable intention to inflict on them for long his school-girl inanities, rendered more inane by his assumption of intellectual power and originality, and puerilised by his reedy voice and his sprawling manner, was the signal for a burst of disapprobation. But a spirit of martyrdom was inspiring Mr. Herbert; and, influenced no doubt by a feminine tendency to perversity and obstinacy, he stood up against a storm of inarticulate oburgations such as the present generation has seldom heard in Parliament. Such noises, such gesticulation, such yelling, hooting, groaning, whistling, yelping, howling, bellowing as are inconceivable to the imagination came from the picked gentlemen of England for a mortal hour, in the presence of spectators. Blame has been attached to the member who caused the exclusion of "strangers," but we would fain give him credit for a desire that such a dreadful scene should be acted out *in camera*. Any way, during the "close time" rage and fury rather increased than diminished, and at last there came piercing through the din a sound which is only a tradition in the House nowadays—the crowing of a cock. The effect is said to have been startling, for a dead silence ensued; riotous members, as it were, "back started at the sounds themselves had made," and Mr. Dodson, with a recollection, probably, of his duty when sitting as Chairman of Committees, to be a guardian of order, intervened with an impressive rebuke of the unseemliness of the proceedings. Though wisely and tactically forbearing from active interference, the Speaker took the opportunity to suggest cessation; but in a minute or two a fresh departure was taken, and discordant shouts went on until Mr. Auberon Herbert had jerked out in syllables that which he intended for his speech.



There was subsidence sufficient to enable one or two of the Liberals to speak depreciatingly of the ill-judged and indecorous course which had been taken; but their censure so much revived the fiery tumult that the device of moving the adjournment of the debate was resorted to, and with success. No attempt was made to go on with discussion, and the House, in normal fashion, trooped to a division, which ended in the appearance of two members only, who are in a manner immortalised, and will have their names recorded in all future English history, as supporters of the motion—the approvers of its purpose with the “tellers,” Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Herbert, being thus exactly four in number. When this result is contemplated, who but can wish heartily that it had been brought about in the regular way, when it would have been a triumphant rebuke to the originators of the motion; whereas its ludicrousness was neutralised by a Parliamentary demonstration which was worse than disgraceful, for it was a blunder.

## PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The subjects which came under discussion yesterday week were the regulations of the Educational Department and the attendance of children at night schools, the use of mixed coal in the Navy, and the supply of greatcoats and havresacks to the Volunteers, upon all of which information was given by different members of the Government.

On Monday, in reply to a question by Lord Malmesbury as to the nature of the despatch recently received from the Government of the United States on the subject of the Alabama claims, and as to the policy which her Majesty's Government meant to pursue, Earl Granville said that the despatch was laid before Ministers at a Cabinet Council on Saturday, and the document would require a rejoinder, and therefore it was obviously impossible for him to mention the exact time for the production of the correspondence, or to say what was the present state of the negotiations. He fully appreciated the anxiety which was felt by the noble Earl and others on this important matter, and would assure him that it was equally shared in by her Majesty's Government, who were quite alive to the grave responsibility resting upon them.

Lord Redesdale, on Tuesday, gave notice of a motion relating to the Alabama claims. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of the Uniformity Acts Amendment Bill, the object of which is to carry out one of the recommendations of the Ritual Commissioners with reference to the powers of shortening the ordinary services of the Church. His Grace observed that the measure was short and simple, and had met with the approval of all who were interested in the matter. Some remarks followed from Lord Shaftesbury and the Bishop of London, and the bill was read the second time; as were also the Bishops' Resignation Continuance Bill, the Deans and Canons Resignation Bill, and the Marriages (Society of Friends) Bill.

The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries Bill was, on Thursday, read the third time and passed; and the following bills were agreed to in Committee, viz.:—Life Assurance Companies' Act Amendment, Acts of Uniformity Amendment, and the Deans and Canons Resignation Bills.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Mr. Dodson, Chairman of Committees, introduced a scheme for the establishment of a judicial tribunal to receive and adjudicate upon applications for private bills. The scheme was discussed by several leading authorities in the House, and the debate was adjourned to Friday. The Attorney-General stated that the law under which statutory affidavits were authorised had worked well, and he did not propose to alter it because in one case it had been abused by a “scoundrel.” Mr. Eykyn called upon Sir John Hay either to substantiate or withdraw the imputation he had cast upon the character of Mr. W. E. Baxter, in reference to a fine imposed upon the firm of Messrs. Baxter and Co., of Dundee. The charge made by the member for Stamford was refuted by Mr. Childers, and the imputation was withdrawn. Mr. Bruce declined to promise the speedy introduction of a bill to extend the Betting Act to Scotland. Mr. Gladstone answered a question as to the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, and Mr. Lowe said he hoped to introduce the Budget on March 25.

After some rather stormy questions, on Monday, Mr. Gladstone having made a statement with reference to the pension to Lady Mayo, informed the House that the reply of the United States Government on the Treaty of Washington had been received; that, though not coinciding with the views of her Majesty's Government, it was couched in friendly terms, and her Majesty's Government would not fail to consider the honour of the country in regard to any demand that might be made. On the subject of the Navy Estimates, Mr. Corry impeached the organisation of the Admiralty, and was answered by Mr. Childers and Mr. Goschen, the latter gentleman powerfully defending the Administration.

Among the notices given on Tuesday was one by Mr. Disraeli, that after Easter he will bring under the consideration of the House the state of our relations with the Government of the United States of America. In anticipation of a probable scene occurring on Sir Charles Dilke moving his resolutions respecting the Civil List, the House was densely crowded. Sir Charles Dilke, on rising to propose his motion, was met at the outset by Lord Bury, who asked whether the hon. Baronet's declaration at a public meeting that he was a Republican could be reconciled with the oath of allegiance to the Queen which he had taken on entering that House. The Speaker said there was nothing in Sir Charles Dilke's resolution that was at variance with the oath of allegiance. The member for Chelsea then entered upon a lengthy review of the subject. The motion was seconded by Mr. Auberon Herbert. There was great excitement in the House. Several attempts were made to count out the House, but they failed. Mr. Gladstone replied to Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Auberon Herbert was refused a hearing; and finally Lord George Hamilton drew the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there were strangers present. The galleries were at once cleared, and the reporters were excluded for some time. When they were re-admitted Mr. Fawcett was addressing the House, and declaring that he could not vote for the motion. Finally, a division was taken, and Sir Charles Dilke's motion found two supporters (in addition to the tellers), whilst there voted on the other side 276 members.

At the afternoon sitting on Wednesday, Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question from Mr. Horsman, promised if any change took place in the policy of the Government on the Alabama question, Parliament should be made aware of it; but protested against the principle that Parliament should be made familiar with current negotiations on treaties, which would be a usurpation of the diplomatic functions of the Government. The second reading of the Dublin University Tests Bill led to an animated debate, which was adjourned.

On Thursday Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Mr. White, said he was glad to inform him that the difficulties which existed in respect to the proposed revision on Easter Monday, at Brighton, have been removed, and that the review will take place as originally intended.

Sir James Elphinstone interposed, on the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply upon the Navy Estimates, by a speech of considerable length, in which he found fault with many of the proposed changes in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and concluded by a motion to the effect that any plan which did not settle the future conduct of naval affairs on a firm and intelligible footing would fail to meet the circumstances which had arisen from “the faulty legislation” which now called for extensive alterations. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when Mr. Goschen made his statement in reference to the Navy Estimates. The right hon. gentleman first accounted for the way in which the money voted last year had been expended upon the service, and then detailed the policy of the present Board of Admiralty with respect to shipbuilding. The total amount of the Estimates was about £9,500,000, showing a decrease of £283,000 on the Estimates of last year, but an increase of £113,000 on the votes of 1870-1, not, however, including the supplementary estimates of £600,000 on account of the Franco-Prussian war.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a holiday of nearly four months, the Lincoln bell drew turfmen together once more on Monday last. The meeting commenced most auspiciously with the victory of M. Lefevre, the “Mr. Lombard” of last season, in the Trial Stakes. This gentleman has about one hundred horses in training; and, as his representatives only know one way, the way to the winning-post, the success of the “red, white, and blue” is always most popular. The everlasting Reindeer, now fourteen years old, secured the Carholme Handicap Plate—a race which he also won last season; and then twenty-seven numbers were hoisted for the Lincoln Handicap—a gigantic field, which augurs well for the prospects of racing during the present season. The race needs little description, as the course is not nearly wide enough for so large a number, and nearly three-fourths of them were hopelessly out of the race almost as soon as the flag fell. Enfield (7 st. 11 lb.), as usual, had won a great trial at home; but, following his invariable custom, he declined to make an effort at the finish, and Guy Dayrell (7 st. 13 lb.) had no difficulty in winning by a couple of lengths from Peto (6 st. 4 lb.), who just beat Enfield for second place. Guy Dayrell showed such capital form as a two-year-old in Lord Westmoreland's colours, that he was very heavily backed for the Derby, until it was discovered that he was not engaged in that race. Since that time he has done very little; and, as he is by no means a sound horse, the soft state of the ground just suited him. Peto is a three-year-old, and half-brother to Thesaurus, being by Adventurer from The Pet. He did not show to advantage last year; but it is said that Mr. Merry is so impressed with his Lincoln performance that he has given £700 for him. On Tuesday M. Lefevre scored two more victories, with Manille and Alaric; and the Grand Steeplechase quite extinguished the Liverpool chance of Snowstorm, as Titterstone ran away from him at a difference of only 9 lb.

Since we wrote last week the Oxford crew have been going on very badly, and their prospects for to-day's race look gloomy in the extreme. In the first place Armitstead has been so severely indisposed that one day his place had to be filled by a substitute; then Lesley does not look very strong; and a severe row over the entire course seems to thoroughly exhaust two or three of the men. In addition to this, the Dark Blues have within the last week changed their boat—always a very dangerous experiment at so late a period; and the new craft, which was built by Mat Taylor, does not seem to suit them as well as the old one. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Houblon, who is pulling like a giant, and more than justifying all that his admirers have always said of him; but he is not supported as he deserves to be. The Cambridge eight could not be going on better. They have done plenty of work, and yet gained weight—an almost invariably good sign, and the opinion of the professional oarsmen at the water-side has very much altered during the last few days. Indeed, the only strong point in favour of Oxford is the masterly manner in which Hall is sure to steer them, while Roberts is a complete novice. The race takes place about half-past one to-day, and it is impossible to doubt that Cambridge will win for the third successive year.

The Barnes Football Club held a very pleasant athletic meeting on Saturday last, at which there was a large gathering of spectators, the majority being ladies. C. H. Mason, the holder of the L. A. C. mile challenge cup, won the three-quarter mile handicap very cleverly from scratch; and C. J. Michod once more showed his great aptitude for getting across country by securing the mile steeplechase, also from scratch. P. J. Burt won the two-mile handicap with great ease, running in such beautiful form that, with practice, he might secure far higher honours. The Amateur Champion Meeting will take place at Lillie Bridge on Monday next, and there is sure to be a splendid afternoon's sport. The pick of the University men have entered for the various races, and we believe that Scott and Edgar will have their return match in the mile, when they will probably meet on more equal terms than on the last occasion.

A very interesting football-match was played at Kennington-oval on Saturday last, when the final tie of the association challenge-cup took place. The competing clubs were the Wanderers and the Royal Engineers, and, after a capital contest, the former were victorious by one goal to none, the fine dribbling of Vidal and Hooman contributing greatly to this result.

## THE FARM.

During the past three weeks the weather has been most favourable for outdoor work, but the peculiar condition of the land has made operations somewhat difficult. The wet of last autumn caused much wheat to be left unsown; oat and barley planting being still backward, there is consequently a large area of land for seeding purposes. The quantity of rain that has since fallen has soaked into the soil, even where well drained, rendering it bad for horses; steam cultivation accordingly has been not only advantageous, but, where there are tolerable roads, much in demand. The soaked land has become baked with the fine weather, and is now so tough that there is difficulty in preparing a good seed-bed; the last few showers, with occasionally frosty nights, have, however, proved beneficial. In Essex several fields are already sown; and Professor Wrighton, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, after some experiments, is in favour, under certain circumstances, of the wide drilling (16 in.) of barley, and a smaller quantity of seed (1½ bushel) per acre. The wheat looks well on the lighter lands, badly on the clays and stronger soils, which remain wet below and set hard above.

The lambing season has been variable. In the West of England many lambs fell during the heavy wet in February, and the abundance of succulent food doubtless caused many losses. In the later districts there are better reports; even on the bleak watershed and cold uplands of Northamptonshire the grass is luxuriant, and the only fear of the shepherds has

been too great richness of milk. Couples are equal to singles; the lambs grow with great rapidity, are very strong and healthy, and few have been lost. The great scarcity of sheep is felt everywhere. Roots in many places cannot even be given away for consumption on the ground; the crusher has been passed over the field, and they have been ploughed in. Never have Lady-Day sales in the North been more successful; beginning high, they have gradually risen, and ewes in lamb have realised £6 per head, and hogs £5. Cattle are equally high, and good cart-horses make quite fancy figures.

The prize-list of the Lincolnshire Society offers £1570 in premiums, and, with other attractions, the show at Spalding this year, on July 24, promises to be second only to the Royal meeting at Cardiff. Mr. Chaplin gives £50 for the best four-year-old gelding or mare as a hunter. For the best shorthorn bull there is a special prize of £30, and Lord Kesteven gives £25 for the best cow or heifer. Mr. Welby's 20-gs. challenge cup is for the best bull of any age, and Mr. Turner's for the best long-wool ram, not a Leicester. The ordinary premiums range from £3 to £20. Not even the labourer is forgotten, for money prizes of £2 to £8 are offered for foremen, waggoners, shepherds, smiths, and other servants in husbandry.

The Border Union Show at Kelso, and the United East Lothian at Haddington, were neither of them well filled. At the former Mr. T. Simson, Blainslie, won with young bulls, and Mr. Riddell's brown stallion Tifer won the £50 horse prize. The cattle prizes at Haddington were divided between Mr. J. Tweedie, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. G. Hope; whilst the £50 premium for horses was awarded to The Duke, belonging to Mr. Riddell, Dunrother. Messrs. Cruickshank's sale of bulls at Sittytton, was about £2 below last year's average, and the sale, generally considered, a little stiff. Mr. A. Longmore's seventeen yearlings averaged £37 at Rettie, Banff. At Perth, Mr. R. Arklay received the silver cup for bulls with Annandale, which was eventually sold for 57 gs., the sale being well attended and going off well. Mr. W. Bolton's sale of young bulls at The Island, in the county of Wexford, commanded a large audience. The nineteen averaged £37 11s. 7d.; one was purchased to go into Sussex, and several of the highest priced lots go to the county of Limerick. The heifers averaged £30 9s.

The late Mr. Clayden's herd was sold at Littlebury, Essex, on Tuesday last. Bred from the fashionable strains of Bates and Knightley, it attracted the élite of the shorthorn world. The Charmer tribe was in most demand, and Clara's Coral, a red two-year-old heifer, fetched 225 gs. (W. H. Oakley), the top price of the day. One of the tribe, Carrie Knightley (91 gs.), was bought for Mr. Albert Dangar, Australia, and the twenty cows and heifers averaged £90 13s. Of the twelve bulls, Archduke of Geneva made the highest price, 83 gs. (G. Savill), and they fetched just over £14 each. The late Mr. Pawlett's herd of Booth blood, to be sold at Beeston, Beds, on April 4, is the next event.

At the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm, Windsor, the favourite shorthorn cow Alix died, last week, in her nineteenth year, through swallowing a small piece of wire. She was bred by Sir Charles Knightley, a twin, and bought, when three years old, for 100 gs. At Windsor she produced seventeen calves, and was a capital dairy cow. Besides being one of the earliest animals that formed the Royal herd, she was, on account of her numerous progeny, justly called the matron of it.

## THE UNIVERSITIES BOAT-RACE.

On the day of the publication of this present number of our Journal, the banks of the Thames from Putney to Mortlake will be crowded with spectators of the yearly contest between the rival “eights” of the Oxford and Cambridge University Clubs, whose competition for aquatic supremacy began so far back as 1829. “Old” and “young” are comparative terms; and the clergyman in the open carriage, with a party of ladies, who looks on at the race (in our front-page Engraving) with the feelings of “An Old Varsity Oar,” cannot have seen many of these annual rowing-matches since he graduated at one of the famous English seats of learning. It is not everybody who will have such a comfortable place, with such agreeable company, to see the performance of this morning. The roads from every western suburb to the river-side are usually thronged at an early hour with vehicles and foot-passengers on their way to the scene of action. The Metropolitan and the West London Railways, towards Chelsea and Hammersmith, have as much traffic as their stations and trains can well receive. A favourite place for those who are not afraid of the fatigue and exposure to cold in long waiting is found on the Hammersmith Suspension Bridge, where the racing-boats may be seen, about eight minutes after starting from Putney, at a most interesting period of their contest. The series of views along the course, engraved for another page, must be familiar to all our London readers, and to others who sometimes visit London. The Crab-Tree, the Soapworks, and Corney Reach are points very often mentioned in the reports of preliminary practice, and in the annals of the River Derby. We hope the weather will be fine, and the Dark Blue and Light Blue will have an equally fair chance. The result shall be told next week.

## PEABODY-SQUARE, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

Peabody-square, recently erected for the Peabody trustees from the designs of Mr. H. A. Darbishire, consists of sixteen blocks of buildings, inclosing two quadrangles communicating with each other. It is situated on the site of the old Magdalen Hospital, on the west side of Blackfriars-road, near the Surrey Theatre. All the blocks are alike in construction and arrangement. They are four stories high, containing ten rooms on each story. These are distributed in dwellings of one, two, and three rooms, giving a total of 384 dwellings and 640 rooms. The living-rooms measure 13 ft. by 11 ft., and the bed-rooms average 13 ft. by 9 ft., with a height of 8 ft. 2 in. from floor to ceiling. The former contain the cooking-range, with boiler, oven, and hot-plate; they are provided with cupboards, shelves, and meat-safes. Some are provided with coal-boxes, others have coal-stores in the adjacent sculleries. There are two sculleries on each floor, containing water-closet, sink, and water supply; also a dust-hopper communicating with dust-cellar in the basement, to which access is obtained by an interior staircase. A bath-room, with enamelled bath and plentiful water supply, is provided on the ground floor of each block. The laundries consist of two detached buildings, each containing accommodation for twenty washers at one time. The washing-rooms are on the ground floor, with water-closet and wringing-machines; the drying-rooms are above. The works were executed by Messrs. William Cubitt and Co. A portion of the site belonging to the trustees is still unoccupied, but it is proposed to cover it with similar buildings as soon as possible. These buildings differ from others which the trustees have erected, as they have no corridors. The staircases are inclosed, and the washing accommodation is contained in laundries apart from the dwellings. The dimensions of the rooms are rather larger, and their cupboard convenience is increased. The buildings are plainer, and less imposing in appearance, but their cost is materially less, and they are more homelike and agreeable than the other establishments erected by the trustees.



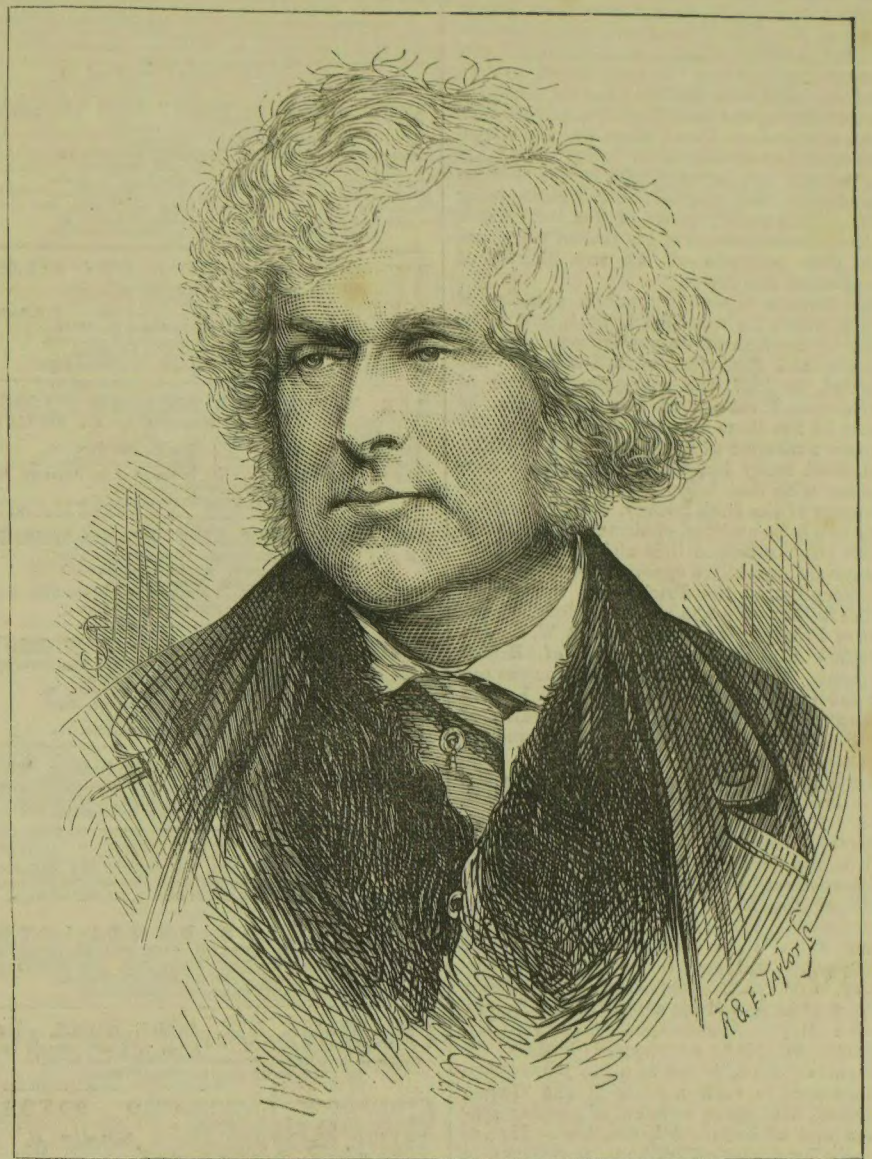


THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: VIEWS ON THE RIVER.  
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



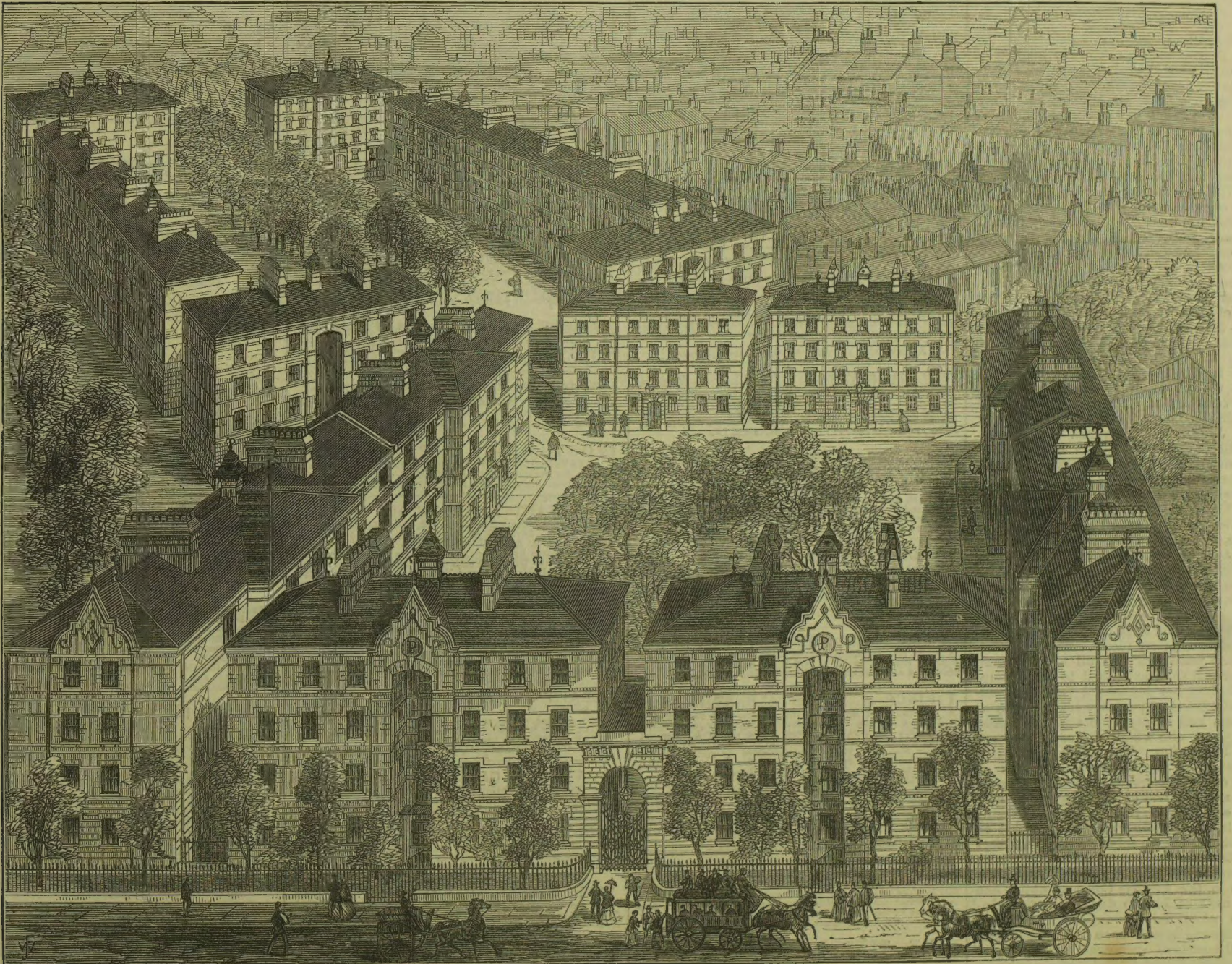


SIR FRANCIS WYATT TRUSCOTT.



SIR JOHN BENNETT.

THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.



PEABODY-SQUARE MODEL DWELLINGS, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.  
SEE PAGE 295.



THE SHERIFFS KNIGHTED.

Her Majesty the Queen, at the Levée she held, on Thursday week, at Buckingham Palace, received Mr. John Bennett, Sheriff of London, and Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Francis Wyatt Truscott, upon whom she was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood, having conferred a baronetcy on the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sills John Gibbons, to thank them and the Corporation of London for their reception of her Majesty and the Royal family in the City on Tuesday, the 27th ult., the public Thanksgiving Day. We gave a portrait of the Lord Mayor at the commencement of his year of office; we now give portraits of the two Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott is a native of Truro, where he was born in 1824, and is the head of the firm of James Truscott and Son, printers and stationers, of Suffolk-lane. He married, in 1847, the youngest daughter of Mr. James Freeman, of Turnham-green, by whom he has three sons and one daughter. He became a member of the Corporation in 1858, and filled many important positions in connection with that body, having been deputy-governor of the Irish Society, chairman of the City Lands Committee, chairman of the Free-men's Orphan School Committee, and also of the special committee appointed to arrange for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1863. He was recently elected Alderman of Dowgate Ward, when Sir R. W. Carden accepted the aldermanic gown of Bridge Without. He is a commissioner of income tax for the City. Like the Lord Mayor, he is a Conservative. He has been a liveryman of the Stationers' Company more than a quarter of a century.

Sir John Bennett is a son of the late Mr. John Bennett, of Greenwich. He was born in 1814. He was educated at Colfe's Grammar School, at Lewisham, which is under the control of the Merchant Taylors' Company. He has carried on his father's business since the death of the latter, as a watchmaker and clockmaker. He constructed for the Astronomer Royal snow anemometers and other philosophical instruments for the Royal Observatory, with such satisfaction to Professor Airey that he moved his admission as a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. Mr. Bennett, in 1843, commenced business in Cheapside. He delivered in a few years above 600 lectures in various parts of the United Kingdom, advocating a system of popular education and of technical instruction. He has recently been elected, without opposition, a member of the London School Board. As a member of the Common Council, he represents the Ward of Cheap.

The Portraits are engraved from photographs; that of Sir Francis Truscott, by Messrs. Elliott and Fry; that of Sir John Bennett, by Mr. J. C. Barrable, of Regent-street.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson, Rector of St. Clement Danes, writes as follows respecting the Albert Edward Convalescent Fund, a charitable agency set on foot in St. Clement Danes to commemorate God's goodness to the Prince of Wales:—"I thank you much for the notice of the above-named fund contained in your Impression of the 9th inst. I wish, however, to add that this fund is by no means intended to be a local one, but to be available for every patient of King's College Hospital, from whatever part of the country such patient may have come. The fund, however, will be administered under proper regulations, including a medical certificate having special reference to the necessity of change of air and scene in the case of each patient recommended. Many poor people are now deprived of the benefits of a convalescent home in consequence—first, of the difficulty of getting a letter; second, of paying their expenses there and back, and (in some cases) at the home. The new fund will thus form the "missing link" in the chain of recovery, and prove what the secretary of King's College Hospital justly calls an inestimable boon to the sick poor.—R. J. SIMPSON, treasurer."

The will of Miss Read, the eccentric old lady who owned a number of dilapidated houses in Stamford-street and other parts of London, was the subject of an application to Lord Penzance on Tuesday. Miss Read, it is stated, left property to the extent of about £100,000 in the funds, and many freehold and leasehold houses. Among other curiosities found in her house when search was made for some other will, there was a room full of caps and bonnets, some of the latter nearly half a yard long (pokes of a former generation), and in a canvas bag was found £500 in sixpenny, fourpenny, and threepenny pieces. She had quarrelled many years ago with all her relations, and by her will she bequeathed to the Brompton Hospital all her household furniture, pictures, goods, jewellery, all her ready money at the bankers' and money in the public funds, and everything else which she could leave to such an institution. The will was executed on Dec. 10, 1858. By this will the sum of £100,000, or thereabouts, goes to the Brompton Hospital, and the rest of the property is now in course of litigation, there being considerable difficulty in ascertaining who are entitled to it. The nearest known relatives are Mr. Albert William Beetham, a barrister and the Recorder of Dartmouth, and his two sisters. A motion was made in the Probate Court to oblige one of these next of kin to disclose certain information which he was supposed to possess, Lord Penzance allowed it, on the understanding that the costs of such examination should be paid beforehand by those in whose interest it was made.

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